BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
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CICARETTE
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To protect you against the chilly blasts of winter we offer

185 Strictly All Wool, High Grade

ULSTERS,

Banner Brothers' Best Imported Frieze, in Black, Blue and Oxford Mixed, Lined with extra fine Middlesex Wool Lining of superior make, Heavy, Deep, Storm Collars and Extra Length. These Ulsters cost $14 to manufacture; regular retail price $16.50; our price until closed,

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We are ready to refund the money if upon the closest comparison these garments can be duplicated or equal fabric, trimming and make for less than $15 by any dealer in Bangor.

These and many other bargains can be had at

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A MAGNIFICENT ENDORSEMENT

FOR

RELIABLE GOODS, LOWEST PRICES, FAIR DEALING, CONFIDENCE IN OUR REPRESENTATIONS.

Have you seen those Men's Winter Suits for	$5.00; Ought to get	$10.00
" " " " " Overcoats for	5.00; Ought to get	10.00
" " " " Heavy Ulsters for	5.00; Ought to get	10.00
" " " Boys' Solid School Pants for	1.00; Ought to get	2.00
" " " " Knee Pants for 25, 50, 75, $1; Ought to get 50, 75, 1, 1.50,$2		

Buy. Take it home; it's dependable. Any you don't like bring it back and get your money.

We give gratis with each boy's suit or overcoat sold a pair of Barney & Berry's Club Skates.

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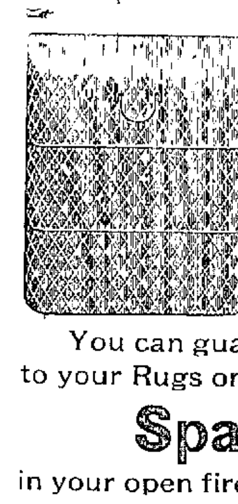
dec1



Sparks are Prone to Fly Upward.

You can guard yourself from any damage to your Rugs or Carpets by using our

Spark Arrester

in your open fireplaces.

We are for a short time selling them for $3.

Morse & Company.

nov21

THE BROWNIES

—AT—

BRYANT'S.

BROWNIE NAPKIN RINGS

FOR THE CHILDREN.

35 Cents Each.

W. C. BRYANT,

Jeweler and Silversmith.

dec1 TTS

THANKSGIVING!

We shall have Genuine Boston Celery for Thanksgiving.

Please leave your order.

We have received also a new lot of Ripe Figs in Cordial.

We have everything one needs for a Thanksgiving Dinner.

Thompson & Kellogg,

12 CENTRAL STREET.

TELEPHONE 6-2. nov27 TTS

[FOR LATEST DESPATCHES SEE SECOND PAGE]

CONGRESS CONVENES.

Cleveland's Message Chiefly Noticeable for its Length.

Promised Sensational Features Entirely Lacking—Mild as a Summer Zephyr.

Principally Devoted to Reports and the Currency Question.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. The last session of the 53d congress was opened in the senate chamber at noon today with a large attendance of senators, and a big crowd in the galleries. On the desks of several senators were flowers sent by some of their admirers.

The proceedings were opened by prayer from the blind chaplain, Mr. Milburn. He returned thanks to the Almighty that though the recess the angel of death had not touched any senators and that the homes of senators had been safe from that angel's presence. And he especially commended to the divine goodness, the vice president and the members of his family. He gave thanks that that home had been saved, and prayed that the beloved daughter of the House should be speedily restored to health.

Usual resolutions fixing the hourly meeting at noon, directing secretary to inform the house that a quorum of the senate had assembled, and for the appointment of a committee of two to join a committee on part of the house to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, were offered and agreed to, and Senators Harris and Manderson were appointed a committee on the part of the senate.

The roll of Senators was called and sixty-nine answered to their names. After roll call a brief recess was taken during which Senators interchanged pleasant and friendly greetings. After the message was received from the house announcing the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President a further recess was taken till 1.30.

At the close of this second recess a report was made by Harris from the committee to wait on the President and immediately thereafter Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, delivered the President's annual message which was thereupon read by Mr. Cox, Secretary of the Senate.

House.

At 11 o'clock the public galleries in the House were filled to the doors. At that hour the scene on the floor was an animated one. Fully 100 representatives were present and those were greeting each other with a cordiality and heartiness unaffected by party lines of party considerations. The Republicans were mildly sympathetic in their utterances while the Democrats, particularly those who had failed of reelection, indulged in philosophic generalizations. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," was the pious ejaculation of Mr. Bynum of Indiana, when a Republican friend condoled with him upon his defeat. "Then the Lord must have a boundless affection for the Democratic party," retorted Mr Cox, of Tennessee, at which salty a score or more Democrats in the immediate vicinity wagged their heads affirmatively and exclaimed, Amen."

Something like a mild sensation was created when four men entered the chamber carrying upon their shoulders a floral school house which was placed on the desk of Mr. Linton of Michigan. Its appearance was greeted with a round of applause principally on the republican side. It was fully four feet in length and two feet in height. It was composed of immortelles, the sides in red and the roof white, while a tiny United States flag fluttered from the miniature cupola in blue. The words "our public schools" appeared on one end. The structure rested on a bed of cedar entwined in red roses. The piece was the gift of the American Protective Association of the District of Columbia presented as a token of appreciation of Mr. Linton's services to their cause during the last session of congress.

On Ex-Speaker Reed's desk rested a magnificent floral ship, full rigged, resting on a bank of roses and ferns. The body of the vessel was composed of roses and ferns. American flags floated fore and aft. On a card attached to the offering was the following. "Advocate as you have always, protection and American labor and the ship will guide you into a haven of peaceful waters." Amid ships on the deck of the vessel in blue immortelles were the significant figures "96."

Mr. Apsley of Massachusetts received a basket of white chrysanthemums. The most notable event of the day was the reception given to ex-Speaker Reed of Maine. Reed entered the chamber a little before the hour of noon, coming from the speaker's lobby. "There's Reed" exclaimed an enthusiastic member, whereupon the galleries and spectators on the floor cheered him wildly. Mr. Reed looked well and the cordiality of his greeting was evidently gratifying to him, for his face was wreathed in smiles and he bowed right and left as he picked his way across the area and up the centre aisle to the cloak room, where his friends gathered about him and congratulated him as the next speaker.

A round of applause greeted Speaker Crisp as he took the chair and with a rap of the gavel called the house to order. As the members settled into their regular seats it could be seen that there were many absentees, but not so many as to cause any doubt about the presence of a quorum. There was quiet while the chaplain delivered his opening prayer but only for that short period. When he had finished the hum of voices was resumed and it rose to a pitch that made it exceedingly difficult to hear the calling of the roll which was completed at 12.22, and Speaker Crisp reported that 210 members more than a quorum were present.

Many more members soon appeared and increased the total. Messrs. Wilson, of Virginia, Holmes, of Indiana, and Reed, of Maine, were appointed a committee on behalf of the House to wait upon the President and notify him that the House had assembled and was ready to receive any message he might send. Several new members were sworn in. At 12.33 on motion of Sayers, of Texas, the House took a recess till 1 o'clock.

At 1.20, five minutes after the house reassembled for a second time, Wilson supported by Holman and Reed reported that the committee had waited on the President and were requested by him to say he would immediately communicate with the two houses in writing.

It was 1.37 before Major Pruden, the President's assistant secretary, appeared with the annual message. As Clerk Kerr began the reading of the document nearly all the members who had answered to their names were in their seats and the attention given to the President's words was something remarkable.

The Message.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their tasks. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

Foreign Relations.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive shamefulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly claimed that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government. Our naval force in the harbor of Rio De Janeiro was strengthened.

This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue of a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents, and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and clearly justified by public law.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral de Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other.

Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890 was abrogated on August 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of January, 1895. In the exercise of this right reserved in the agreement between the two countries I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chili for the settlement of the outstanding claims adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

Relations With China and Japan.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of immigration was signed at Washington and on August 13th it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country towards all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly official protection, our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised was promptly corrected.

Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea, the first concluded with a western power, I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friends aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government. The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon became convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia.

The Behring Sea Question.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the question raised by the German protest.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned.

An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the decision of the Paris tribunal of arbitration. Preliminary surveys of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food-fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the dominion of Canada are in progress.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principal and respects in practice and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy, miscarriages of justice have occurred owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to negotiate an amended convention obviating this difficulty have been unavailing.

Apart from the war in which the Island Empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations.

The Japanese Empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfishness.

An indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gracious act, for the murder in 1887 of Leon Baldwin an American citizen, by a band of marauders in Durango, has been accepted and is being paid in installments.

The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado heights, the stream flows intermittently, yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover the frequent changes in this course through level sands often raise embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction.

The Bluefields Incident.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident in what is known as the mosquito Indian strip bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua.

By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self government was guaranteed to the mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their custom for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

The so called native government which grew to be largely made up of aliens for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent government.

Early in the past year the efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate.

Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn, gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain. For some months in and during part of the time two of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens.

In September last the government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrance of this government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business.

Our naval commanders at the scene of the disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequence and to the restoration of quiet and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped and notwithstanding our repeated demands it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction. The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the Canal Company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distress and of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify to this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers.

Dealings with Russia.

The recent death of the Czar of Russia called for appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies.

The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching in the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting these foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One Krzeminski was arrested last summer in a Polish province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged malfeasance committed by Krzeminski while an imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful were in progress when his death was reported.

The Salvadorean Refugees.

The government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the U. S. warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port.

Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives and solely from considerations of humanity they were afforded shelter by our naval commander and when afterwards demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cicufuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Negotiations With Spain.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time the last twenty years earnest remonstration on the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by the customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests of bills of lading.

In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels where the goods in question have been entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port.

This conduct is in strange contrast with considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject which has been laid before the Senate it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries.

Except the Mora claim which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as stipulated and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove the parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without imperial consent American citizenship.

Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul have been convicted by the Ottoman courts and I am now advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

A convention has been concluded, with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States, although the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government that when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Samoan Troubles Reviewed.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject which emphasized my previously expressed opinions.

Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrate that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans, against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military for and at no small sacrifice of life and treasury.

The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Aana the western district, by the young Tamasese, and in Atua, the western district, by other leaders.

The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the government's troops up to the very doors of Apia. The king again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection, not, however without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace which was brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present government, that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers and that it would speedily go to pieces if the warships were withdrawn. In reporting to his government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt by foreign armed forces the German consul at Apia stated

"That peace will be lasting is hardly to be presumed. The lesson given by firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact, conditions are existing which show that peace will not last and is not seriously intended. Malietoa, the king and his chiefs are convinced that the departure of the warships will be a signal for a renewal of war. The circumstance that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the government have already withdrawn to Atua to hold meetings, and that both Atua and Aana have forbidden inhabitants of those districts which fought on the side of the government to return to their villages, and have already partly burned down the latter, indicates that a real conciliation of the parties is still far off.

In a note of the tenth ultimo, inclosing a copy of that report for the information of his government the German ambassador said: "The contents of this report justify the imperial government's apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting restoration of tranquility in the islands.

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative organs of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 amounted to $372,802,498 29 and its expenditures to $442,605,758 87 leaving a deficit of $69,803,260 58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674 66 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530 62 and from internal revenues $147,168,449 70.

The balance of the income tax for the year amounting to $93,81,317 97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086 being $116,657,612 less than during the preceding year and the importations, free of duty, amounted to $379,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486 less and from internal revenue $13,836,539 97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250 25, on manufactured tobacco $28,617,898 62, and on fermented liquors $31,414,788 04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign amounted during the year to $892,140,572 being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,061 as against $108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,119 as against $21,174,381 during the previous year. The imports of the year were $13,286,552 and the exports were $50,451,265.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208 89 being an increase of $2,725,078 01 over the payments made during the previous year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894 to August 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185 84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140 85.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue law the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895 will be $424,427,748 44 and its expenditures $444,427,748 44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

On the first day of November 1894 the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888 as against $2,204,651,000 on the first day of November 1893 and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings was $1,672,093 422 or $24 27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,177 55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890 ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658 78 fine ounces at a cost of $8,715,521 32 an average cost of $0 7 313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the date last mentioned was 168,674,682 53 fine ounces which cost $155,931,002 25 the average price per fine ounce being $0 9.24.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb 28 1878 is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890 and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces valued at $106,216,730 06 of which there were $99,474,912 50 in gold coined, $758 in standard silver dollars $6,024,140 30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919 26 in minor coin.

During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of $35,955,000, and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the bullion or market value of $46,800,000 and of the coinage value of $77,575,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894 the stock of metallic money in the United States consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,251,640 958 of which $627,923,201 was gold and $624,247,757 was silver.

National Banks of the Country.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending October 31 1894 with a capital of $5,285,000, and 79 with a capital of $10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty one banks with a capital of $2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last were 3,756, being 40 less than on the 31st day of October, 1893.

The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to $334,121,082 10 which was $16,689,780 less than on October 31, 1893.

The circulation was decreased $1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased $117,268,334, and the individual deposits were $277,294,489 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year. Loans and discounts were $161,206,923 more than at the time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were $90,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to $3,473,922,055 as against $3,109,563,284 36 in 1893.

War Department.

From the report of the Secretary of War it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots.

The abolition of these depots, it is predicted will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at import centers of population and transportation, given in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts which were effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated.

This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform; increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality; improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

Though the forces of the department of the East have been somewhat increased more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy which secures the best and greatest service in the interests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed, by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demanded by recent events the policy of sea coast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

Measures taken by the department during the year as indicated have already considerably augmented the effective force and the Secretary of War presents a plan which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great extent the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted.

Among other things the contemplates the adoption of the three battalion formation of regiments which for several years has been in force by the secretaries of war and the generals commanding the army. Compact in itself it provides a skeleton organization ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements and the fact that every other nation with a single exception has adopted this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare should alone secure for the recommendation favorably consideration.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution the laws and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the lawlessness obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from disturbances by Indians and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

Appropriations for the Army.

The total expenditures for the war department for the year ended June 30, 1894 amounted to $56,039,009 34. Of this sum $2,000,614 99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, $23,665,156 16 for the support of the military establishment, $6,001,682 4 for miscellaneous objects and $ [illegible] for public works. This latter sum includes $19,494,037 49 for river and harbor improvements and $3,947,324 for fortifications and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregate $52,429,112 and the estimates submitted by the Secretary of War for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to $52,318,629.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered, may now proceed as rapidly as congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand to which additions should now rapidly follow the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 4,982 over the number reported at the close of the previous year.

The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the state organizations and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

The condition of the Apache Indians held as prisoners by the government for eight years at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the last session of congress gave the war department authority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346 from Mount Vernon Barracks in Alabama to any suitable reservation.

The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, I. T., where under military surveillance the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to their advancement.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major General John M. Schofield now the general commanding the army it is suggested to congress that the temporary rank of lieutenant general be revived and conferred upon him which he is about and would permit his retirement, now near at hand with rank befitting his merits.

Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurated in the circuit courts of appeals.

In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress.

Other important topics are adverted to in the report, accompanied by recommendations many of which have been treated at large in previous messages and at this time therefore need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of U. S. commissioners at least in the territories, the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder. A topic dealt with by the attorney general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court for the territory with sufficient judges and this court should sit within the territory and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas.

And another subject of pressing moment referred to by the attorney general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated on all grounds public and private at the earliest possible moment.

Besides not to enact the needed legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new congress and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation and could not but be regarded as a simple failure to solve the problem which has practically been before the present congress ever since its organization.

Eight years ago in my annual message I urged upon the congress as strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has however been made to carry the act into effect and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an impregnable case in favor of the ownership and management by the government of the penal institutions in which federal prisoners are confined. I simply desire to again urge former recommendations on the subject and to particularly call the attention of the congress to that part of the report of the Secretary of War in which he states that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth Kansas can be turned over to the government as a prison for federal convicts without the least difficulty and with an actual saving of money from every point of view.

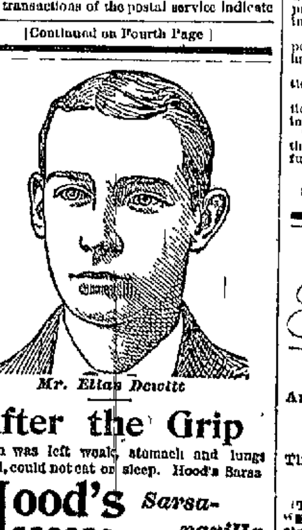
Pending a more complete reform I hope that by the adoption of the Secretary of War this easy step may be taken in the reduction of the proper care of its convicts by the government of the United States.

Post Office Department.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479, and the expenditures to $84,324,414 15.

The transactions of the postal service indicate

[Continued on Fourth Page.]



Mr. Elias Dewitt

After the Grip

My son was left weak, stomach and lungs affected, could not eat or sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla restored his strength and made him better than for years. It also cured my daughter of impure blood and large running sores. MRS. EVA DEWITT, Box 143, East Berlin, Connecticut.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

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A Prominent Physician Adds His Testimony

Dr. George I. Brooks of 8 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., says: "I never saw a remedy act so promptly as Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. I prescribed a bottle for one of my patients who has chronic rheumatism for years. Her knees and elbows were stiff and she suffered terrible pain. Relief from pain was obtained in less than twelve hours after the first dose and she was entirely cured in a very short time. The effect of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is simply marvelous."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains or soreness in any part of the body cured in from one to three hours. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company of Philadelphia put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists.

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Can be found an excellent line of Photography, Crayon, Pastel, Water Colors, Sepia, Platinum and Porcelain at prices that are consistent with good work.

I make a specialty of CHILDREN'S PORTRAITS, from the smallest to life size which are direct camera productions.

Now at this time of year, when the vast majority of the public do more or less in the line of making their friends Xmas presents, a word to the wise is sufficient, and a little advice in good season may save you disappointment. To endeavor to have your sittings as early as possible, and give us time to execute our ability in the quality of our work.

Now in regard to large portraits, where it is possible we make sittings free of charge to those having a large portrait.

Copying and Enlarging of every description.

Our grand display of Portraits are on exhibition now, where we cordially invite the public to inspect them.

Thanking our many patrons for the favors of the past, and hoping to continue the same in the future, I remain, respectfully,

MISS E. I. RAMSDELL.

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Whig and Courier.

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

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TUESDAY DECEMBER 4 1894

The Message.

Those who read the message delivered to Congress Monday and published in full in THE WHIG this morning will invariably reach the conclusion that the result of the November elections has had a sobering effect upon the President, or that he is loth to provoke a duel of words with the members of his party. For weeks we have been assured by those who profess to speak for the Administration that in the message the President would indulge in one very plain talk concerning the time that has led to the complete overthrow of his party placing the blame where this judgment has changed without fear or favor and at the same time sounding a bugle blast for the few who are left of the rank and file of the so-called Democracy.

In anticipation of a Cleveland sensation the message has been awaited with deep interest. But now that the document has been made public it is found to be very much more like a summer zephyr. For the first time since he entered upon the discharge of his duties the President seems disposed to recognize the fact that he is the chief Executive of a party charged with the responsibilities of shaping legislation. In the past he has played the role of a detached and unofficial observer of the doings of his party in Congress.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Pullman Company. The currency suggestions of the President made in a manner both certain of the treasure [illegible] to wreck [illegible] and [illegible] have received [illegible] of a [illegible] the New York [illegible] which we have already quoted [illegible] features of the report [illegible] the report [illegible] the President [illegible] of the land [illegible]

[illegible] under a [illegible] the exercise of the sovereign right of self defence. Yet this what the report does when it calls the General Managers Association an usurpation of power not granted and proceeds to deal with that association as an illegal [illegible]. The argument [illegible] stated thus:

It is a usurpation of power not granted. If such an association is necessary from a business or economic standpoint the right to form and maintain it must come from the state that granted its charter. In theory, corporations are limited to the powers granted them directly or by clear inference. We do not think the power has been granted in any way in this case. The association is an illustration of the persistent and shrewdly devised plans of corporations to overreach their limitations and to usurp indirectly powers and rights not contemplated in their charters and not obtainable from the people or their legislators.

Now let us see how this view fits the case in hand. A small number of men employed as car builders for a private manufacturing concern, the Pullman Company, struck work for a reason satisfactory to themselves. They had a right to do so. Then Mr. Debs steps in and says that these men are members of the American Railway Union, of which he is President and that he would like to have the Pullman Company submit the question in dispute to arbitration. The arbitration is declined—whether on good grounds or bad makes no difference, so far as the railroads are concerned. *They* are not the Pullman Company. They do not control the Pullman Company. All their relations with it are regulated by contracts, which are liable to be interpreted and enforced at any time by the courts.

"Well," says Debs, "if you don't arbitrate, I will stop the running of your cars on the railroads." The significance of this threat was understood by all railroad managers at once. It meant that Debs was to order them to stop hauling Pullman cars. It meant that if they refused, Debs would "call out" their employes and stop them from hauling anything, and that if they complied, they would be liable to damages for violation of contract. Over and above this they would be subject to the orders of Debs and Debs' successors in office forever after. This last was by far the greatest factor in the case. It was a question of life and death. If they yielded there was a separation of authority and responsibility at once, for all authority would be with them. Of course they combined because the force opposed to them was combined. Their resistance was commensurate with the danger threatening them.

Now the Strike Commission sets up the doctrine that because the railroad companies have never received express authority of law to make common cause in resisting a boycott common to all of them, they have been guilty of an illegal act and of "usurpation of power not granted", and then we are favored with a homily on the grasping nature of corporations and the need of keeping them within bounds. It would be very strange if there were any rules of law which inhibited the exercise of the right of self defence against a sudden and deadly attack of this kind. There is no such law. The rule which restricts corporations to powers expressly granted is stated in "Beach on the Law of Railways" (vol. 1 p. 29) in these words:

"The charters of corporations are to be strictly construed against the corporation *and in favor of the public*."

Mr. Debs is not the public. The American Railway Union is not the public. The Chicago mob was not the public. The public was all the people of the United States who were not engaged in resisting the laws. All of their interests were in favor of the regular movement of trains. When the railway managers combined they combined in favor of the public and not against it. The highest representative of the public was President Cleveland and the action which he took was in its interest. We think that he must be surprised and chagrined to find in this report that he has been adding railroad companies in the usurpation of powers not granted to them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rising Virtue Lodge.

There will be a Special Meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge No 10 F & A M at Masonic Hall TUESDAY evening Dec 4 at 7 o clock. All brethren invited to be present.

W M Degree

NOTICE.

B. H BEALE, POST 12, will hold their annual election at their new hall Abbie street

Thursday Evening, Dec 6.

[illegible]

Could Do Better.

[illegible]

THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.

[illegible]

H. N. FAIRBANKS,

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INVEST IN

The Best Securities

Paying 4 to 5 per cent interest, and approved by the laws of Maine as legal investments for Maine Savings Banks and Trusts which are for sale at lowest prices by

BOWLER & MERRILL

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STATE OF NEW YORK

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H C THOMPSON
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LATEST ISSUE

United States 5% BONDS,

ALSO

Five Per Cent.

City Bonds

FOR SALE BY

BLAKE, BARROWS & BROWN,

Investment Bankers,

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DR. J. M. PRILAY

HAS REMOVED TO

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Office at residence. Hours same as before. Telephone Connection

ART TISSUE AND CREPE PAPER.

We have a full supply of the above papers and all materials for the many beautiful articles which are manufactured from it. Mrs. Morse, recently from Dennison & Co's store in Boston, will be with us for a few days to give ladies an idea of the work, and will fill any orders she may receive

MARSTON & GORHAM

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the City of Bangor will ask for such legislation, at the next session of the Legislature of this State, as may be necessary to make the present existing toll bridge between the cities of Bangor and Brewer, Maine, a free bridge after the expiration of the charter for said bridge, and that said City of Bangor will oppose any legislation providing for the extension of said charter.

By order of the City Council of Bangor

VICTOR BRETT, City Clerk.

SHORT HAND

TYPEWRITING at 13 Exchange Street. Individual Instruction. Day and Evening Sessions.

A. E. MARGESSON.

ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS

Against the City

The Committee on Accounts and Claims of the City Government will be in session on the first Tuesday in each month at 2 o'clock P M, for the purpose of auditing bills against the city. All bills must be approved by the Officer and Committee of the Department contracting the same and handed to the Committee on Accounts and Claims or City Clerk, on or before the above named time of meeting.

GEO F CAMERON, Chairman Committee on Claims

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF BANGOR.

SUNDAY Dec 2

ARRIVED

Steamer Penobscot, Pierce, Boston

Sch Emily F Swift, Staples, Boston, shorts to A H Hopkins

MONDAY, Dec 3

CLEARED

Steamer Penobscot, Pierce, Boston

Sch Sarah, Allen, Gloucester, Gould & Hasskins

Sch Cory, Pendleton, Camden to lay up

Sch Emily F Swift, Staples, Rockland

MARRIED.

In this city Dec 1 by Rev Geo B Bailey Mr Edmund F Patten and Miss Amy Goodwin.

In Carmel Dec 1 by Lewis C Whitten Esq Melvin A Tibbetts and Miss Helen L Watson both of Carmel

In Newport Dec 1 by Dr H A King Mr George C Gray of Newport and Miss Vivian M Harding, of Detroit

DIED.

In South Brewer Dec 2 Lottie A only daughter of the late John W and Charlotte A Torrens, aged 22 years 7 months and 6 days. Funeral Wednesday at 2 P M

In Bucksport Dec 2 Mrs Nancy wife of John Lord aged 65 years 4 months and 11 days. Funeral Wednesday afternoon. Commercial Please copy

In Hermon Nov 24 Mrs. Sarah L. Friend aged 68 years 7 months and 21 days

MISS CHARLOTTE J. SMART

WILL HOLD AN

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF HAND PAINTED CHINA,

Monday and Tuesday Dec 10 and 11,

at No 6 Harlow Street

dec4

J.D.GLYNN

8 and 9 State street.

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Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions.

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Imported Crepe and Tissue Paper. Job Lot Cloth Bound Books, 10 cts each

J. D. GLYNN,

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TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR. The great household remedy for worms and all children's complaints. Invaluable in all stomach troubles. In use each year. Price 25 cts. At all druggists or of proprietors. Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO. Auburn Me.

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WHEELWRIGHT & CLARK BLOCK,

TAYLOR'S CORNER

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

Forty six feet long, 11 feet draft, fully furnished and adapted for passengers, fishing or yacht. Will be sold low

BENJ THOMPSON,
Portland, Maine

DURING THE HOLIDAYS

J F Cyril Cole will make one of their fine portraits for $10 guaranteeing satisfaction. They will also make a present of a nice Easel or a selection from their line of Artist proof Etchings to every purchaser, a work of picture from life.

nov3

Just Received a New Lot of

The Princess

Long Guard Watch Chains for Ladies.

Also a lot of Plain and Silver trimmed Combs

ADOLF PFAFF, Bangor, Me.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired.

Orders Taken for Engraving

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CHAS. HIGHT.

Fancy Tomatoes.

PER DOZ

Hubard's Love Apple the very finest goods packed $1 50

E T Cowdrey Co's Hand Packed 1 50

W. K. Lewis & Bros. Cold Packed 1 25

These are all new goods

FRED T. HALL & CO'S.

nov26

THE

McGRATH PETTY LEDGER,

With Bill Heads,

Furnished at Manufacturers' prices, by

D. BUGBEE & CO.

oct27

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Brewer will petition for such legislation at the next session of the Legislature of this State as may be necessary to make the present existing toll bridge between the cities of Brewer and Bangor, Maine, a free bridge after the expiration of the present charter for said bridge.

By order of the City Council of Brewer.

O C FARNHAM, City Clerk

nov23 1w

KEY WEST GENUINE HAVANA CHEROOTS.

5 Cents Each.

TEA WHITE.

nov24

"VIOLET DAYS" WANTED

FIFTEEN IN NUMBER.

No Days but Sunshining Are Desired.

nov22

200

New Jackets!

About 200 New Jackets, bought within two weeks to sell at $15, $10.50 and $18.00, colors Black, Navy and Light, your choice only

$10.50.

Very Latest Styles. One Price Only.

600

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

AT

Less Than Cost.

		Regular Price.	New.
150	Garments,	$8.50 to $4.75	$2.00
150	"	5.00 to 6.50	3.50
200	"	6.50 to 9.00	4.75
100	"	9.00 to 12.50	6.75

These four lots comprise our entire stock of Children's Garments and are the best values we have ever offered

500

MACKINTOSHES!

Largest Stock in Bangor.

200 Mackintoshes, regular price $3 25, now

$1.98.

All colors, including Blue and Black

50 Elegant Mackintoshes, $18.00 goods left from our great purchase at auction, only

$5.00.

100 Mackintoshes, Fine Cashmere, 3 Capes, navy blue or black, regular price from $14 to $16 50, this sale only

$8.75.

Special prices on all garments not included in above.

Children's Mackintoshes.

New goods at $1.39 and $2.98.

Silk Waists

LOT 1—Elegant quality Surah and Changeable Silks which we have been selling at $5.98, now only

$3.98.

LOT 2—Our entire stock of $7 50 fancy Silk Waists, to close only

$5.00.

Open Evenings Until Dec. 25th.

62 MAIN ST. **A. LANGDON FREESE** 62 MAIN ST.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Having too many goods on hand for this season of the year and desiring to turn them into cash at once, we have gone through every department and marked everything down to prices that are in some cases one-half the regular value. Everything fresh and new this fall.

Read Carefully the Many Bargains.

Fur Capes.

250 Capes in all the popular furs at prices below the dry goods or fur stores. Get their prices and come to us, we will beat them every time.

We have elegant Martin, Monkey, Wool Seal, Electric Seal, China Seal Cape Seal, Black Coney and Astrachan Capes at prices ranging from

$5.00 to $50.00.

EVERY CAPE MARKED DOWN.

Plush Garments.

BARGAIN 1.

50 Plush Sacques, $22 00 quality which we have been selling as a leader at $16 98 now only

$13.00.

BARGAIN 2.

20 Plush Sacques, $37 00 quality, which we have been selling at $27, now only

$20.00.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

250

BABY CLOAKS.

98c Quality only	75c
$1 50 "	98c
2 75 "	$1 50
4 75 "	2 00
5 50 "	3 75

These Cloaks for Children from 1 to 3 years have just come in during the last three week

Open Evenings Until Christmas

Millinery.

To attract attention to this department we will trim all new work bought of us during the month of December **Free of Charge.** On hats not all new we will charge 25 cents.

Our work will please you. We are getting a fine reputation for our trimming and our low prices on materials.

We sell:

Regular $1 00 shapes at	69c
" 1 50 "	98c
" 1 25 Walker or Tourist at	98c

GREAT DRIVE

IN

H'DK'FS.

1 000 Doz Handkerchiefs, the best values in Bangor, just arrived for Christmas

Gents Handkerchiefs extra large and fine 10c, $1 a doz

Gents Handkerchiefs extra large and fine, Hemstitched, 25c, $2 75 a doz

Gents Handkerchiefs extra large and fine worth 10c now only 5c

Ladies Handkerchiefs at 5c 10c 12c 19c 25c &c

Special prices by the dozen

Fur Neck Scarfs.

100 Water Mink scarf worth $[illegible] only $1 50

200 Western Mink scarfs worth $[illegible] only $3 75

Fine Seal scarfs at from $1 98 to 10 00

SPECIAL SPECIAL

MUFFS.

Seal Muffs, sold everywhere at $4 00 only

$2.50.

SEE THEM

Open Evenings Until Dec. 25th.

Wrappers.

We have made a great purchase of Wrappers and have as many as the rest of the stores put together.

We divide them into

FIVE GREAT BARGAINS.

	Regular price	
200 Wrappers	75c now	49c
300 "	$1 25	69c
300 "	1 50	89c
200 "	1 75	$1 19
100 "	2 50	1 49

Gloves.

A small lot Black Cashmere Gloves sold everywhere at 25c, now

19c.

Hosiery.

50c Hose Fleece Lined now 39c

25c " " 19c

35c Wool Hose 19c

25c " " 19c

50c " " 39c

25c Cotton " 19c

12½c " " 6c

50c " " 39c

Children's Hose in Wool Fleece Lined or Cotton worth 25c now

19c.

Veiling.

Special value in fine veiling at 10c 15c, 20c

SEE OUR ASSORTMENT

Open Evenings Until Christmas

RED SEAL

Extracts,

Perfumes,

Etc., Etc.

The Red Seal Extracts, Perfumes, Soaps, etc., are equal to any in the market. We make special prices to introduce these goods.

Red Seal.	Regular Price	New
Violet Water	50c size	39c
Lavender	50c	39c
Heliotrope,	50c	39c
Bay Rum,	25c	19c
" "	50c	39c
Witch Hazel,	25c	19c
Arnica,	50c	39c
Camphor,	50c	39c
Vaseline	10c	7c
Mucilage,	5c	3c
Hygienic Soap	25c	19c
Jamaica Ginger	25c	19c
Best Vanilla	50c	39c
" Lemon	25c	19c
" Pineapple,	25c	19c
" Strawberry	25c	19c
" Almond	50c	39c
" Orange	50c	39c
" Rose,	50c	39c

SPECIAL PRICES

Ferrine Corsets	$1 00
Sun Flower Corsets,	1 00
Tricora Corsets	1 00
Neckties,	25c
Undervests	50c

Baby Bonnets.

300 Baby Bonnets worth 50c and 75c to close

25c. each

Baskets, Etc.,

from Indian Island Old Town at 15c prices

Open Evenings Until Dec

For a CHRISTMAS or WEDDING Present nothing is more appropriate or acceptable than a pretty picture artistically framed.

WE WANT EVERY ONE TO KNOW

That we carry the largest and finest line of PICTURES and MOULDINGS east of Boston

That we manufacture all kinds of LANDSCAPE, PORTRAIT, MANTEL and MIRROR frames in rich and artistic designs.

That we repair and re-gild gold and bronze frames so that they are as good and look equal to new.

That we make a specialty of HIGH GRADE portrait work in Crayon, Sepia, Pastel and Water Colors.

That our prices are low, consistent with the quality of our work. Try us and be convinced.

BANGOR ART AND FRAMING CO.,

41 Central Street.

We shall open evenings until Dec. 25th.

P. H. VOSE & CO.

Many Ladies Prefer to Purchase their Millinery Ready to Wear.

To meet such calls in connection with our order department, we have from one to two hundred of the most Popular Shapes Ready Trimmed, at prices which enable us to meet any competition in city or country. We have Butterick's Patterns. Catalogues Free to All

At 19 Main Street, C W COFFIN

nov23 d&w

REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT A desirable tenement for small family. Terms reasonable. Call on H I Mitchell Smith's Block dec

FOR RENT Very desirable tenement, 16 Bowdoin street off Court 10 rooms. Gas Holly water and furnace newly painted and papered. Apply at Exchange St nov27

FOR RENT The Hall and rooms in Smith's Block on Central Street now occupied by the A O H Society. Stetson & Strickland Chas P Stetson, Agent 2w nov23

FOR SALE Desirable located medium priced house property. Apply at Law Office of Hiram I Preble. oct1 tf

FOR RENT Office on Broad Street formerly occupied by Elon T Coe Esq. Apply to W J EMERSON, 20 Summer Street tf oct21

FOR RENT House 140 State Street, on line of electric Furnace Holly water. Apply to B I Weeks, American Express dec1 1w*

FOR RENT, on Main St., Presque Isle Me, the opposite Post Office and B & A Depot, Brick store with tenement suitable for restaurant, bakery, millinery or general business. Address H H Robinson, Presque Isle, Me. dec1 2w*

Wanted, Lost, Found, To Let, Etc.

Advertisements under the head of wanted, lost found to let, etc, not exceeding four lines, 10 cents each insertion when prepaid. When not prepaid regular advertising rates will be charged

WANTED at once two thoroughly competent frame makers. Bangor Art and Framing Co, 41 Central St dec4

FOR RENT—A furnished front room at the Woman's Exchange, 34 Columbia street. dec4

CAPABLE GIRL with good references. W L Bean, 9 Grove street dec4

GIRL WANTED for general housework in small family. Inquire at 164 State St. dec3

WANTED. A competent girl for general housework. Good wages. Apply at 30 East Summer street. dec1 3t

VOICE CULTURE.

On and after September 3rd I shall be prepared to receive pupils at studio, over music store of M. H Andrews & Co, 84 Main St.

CHAS. J. MARSHALL,

formerly of Worcester, Mass.

Refer by permission to E. L. Sumner, director Worcester County Music School, C. I. Rice, teacher of music in public schools, and A. Z. Conrad, pastor of Old South Church, all of Worcester; Ivan Morawski, of Boston. nov28

FLOWERS!

New and Elegant Designs.

ROSES, CARNATIONS, SMILAX, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, ETC.

ADAM SEKENGER,

"FLORIST," 12 Newbury St

nov14 tf

STATE OF MAINE

County of Penobscot ss

To Hon James H Burgess Judge of Probate for the County aforesaid

The undersigned Annie C Pitcher of Bangor in said County as Executrix of the last will and testament of Mrs Emma Gould Wills late of Bangor deceased respectfully represents that having entered upon the duty of administering said estate and rendered an inventory of same as will more fully appear by reference thereto she is such Executrix is in doubt as to the duty devolving upon her as to the manner of administration and disposition of the assets of the estate and prays to under the provisions of the Act to tax collateral inheritances being Chapter 146 of the acts of the State of Maine for 1893 all the devises named in the will of deceased being either collateral relatives of the deceased or strangers no one of them all being within the relationship excepted from the payment of such tax reference to her said will to be had

Wherefore being desirous of properly administering the assets of said estate according to law and more particularly to pay to the Treasurer of State the proper sum due for taxes under said act, and doubts existing as to the proper legal sum payable therefor and the principle on which an estimate of the proper sum shall be determined the undersigned respectfully prays your Honorable Court to hear and determine all questions which may arise with respect to the payment of said tax and more especially the amount to be paid and time of payment thereof to the State Treasurer, by her as such Executrix all according to the provisions of the Statute aforesaid

And as in duty bound will ever pray

Bangor Nov 17 1894

ANNIE C PITCHER, Executrix

STATE OF MAINE

(SEAL)

Penobscot ss Court of Probate November Term, A D 1894

Upon the foregoing petition Ordered, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of the petition and of this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor in said County, citing them to appear at a Court of Probate for said County to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor on the last Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to be heard there on, if they see fit.

JAMES H. BURGESS Judge

Attest AMOS E HANDY, Register

A true copy of the original

Attest AMOS E HANDY, Register

dec1 3w

WORMS

In Children or Adults. The safest and most effectual remedy made is

TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

It has stood 48 years. Price 25c. Sold everywhere. Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

BANGOR

CARPET DUSTER.

Established in 1882.

Now is a good time to have your

Carpets and Rugs

thoroughly dusted and ventilated, which can only be done where there is plenty of pure air. My dusting room being on the third floor, with door and window open at one end of room and a large Hun Berry Ventilating Wheel (only one in city) at the opposite end, running as great velocity, keeps a constant draft of pure air through our Dusters.

Send Postal Card or call at 63 Exchange street.

W. H. EARLE & CO.

nov17 T T S

The Rines Co.

ARE SHOWING

A NEW LINE OF

REFERS.

THE LATEST IN WINTER COATS.

15 Main Street.

-: DON'T :-

BUY YOUR

TRAY CLOTHS, SCARFS,

Or any kind of Stamped Goods until you have seen our line. We have got the largest and most complete line ever shown in the city.

A GREAT LINE OF

Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

IN LADIES' AND GENTS'

Our line of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR are now full and We offer some specially good trades in these goods.

LORD & BRAGDON,

18 West Market Square, Bangor.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

Before you buy a sleigh call and see the assortment of

Sleighs and Double Runner Pungs

I have for sale TIMES PRICES. Also second hand Sleighs and Runners we will sell at HARD

JOHN MASON,

York, corner of French Street.

dec1 tf

NON-RESIDENT TAXES

In the City of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, for the Year 1893, remaining unpaid September 29th, 1894

The following list of taxes on real estate of non resident owners in the City of Bangor, for the year 1893, in bills committed to Henry O Pierce, collector of taxes for said City, on the 21 day of September, 1893, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the twenty ninth day of October, 1893, and now remains unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, and interest and charges thereon, are not paid into the Treasury of said City within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges will without further notice, be sold at public auction, at the office of the City Treasurer in the City Hall building in said City, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of April, 1895, at ten o'clock A M

To whom taxed and description

	Value	Tax
Annis, Mary A., Lot No 21, 60x150 ft., S W side Perkins St., S E of and adjoining Mary A. Landy, of S. W. Woodbury	$50	$1 10
Bradman, Clarence D, House and lot 80, about 55 feet front, N W side of Holland St., N E of and adjoining O. L. Thurston, homestead, of D S Bradman.	300	6 60
Fisher, Clark, Tenement and part lot No 17, N.E side Cedar St, Z Bradley's plan of Davenport's land, of Elizabeth E Gage	1,000	22 00
Hall, Amos and Edwin, Lots Nos 7 and 8, W side Kenduskeag Ave, and Nos 10 and 11 in rear, adjoining J. B. Rudman	450	9 90
Same, Lot 50x125 feet, W. side Kenduskeag Ave, S. of and adjoining Nowell farm	125	bal 8 33
Kelleher, Daniel F., House and part lot No 56, and gore piece from lot No 57, N W side Washington St., E of Wall and Maine Central R.R. Co.	2,500	55 00
Kendall, Edward F., House and lot No 4, and 16 feet of E part lot No 5, and 17 feet of W part lot No 3, N. side Coombs St, 52x165 feet, Coombs plan, of John Cates	1,200	26 40
Savage, Sidney H, Part lot No 271, 34x98 feet W. side Main St and N.E corner Larkin St., G Savage, Jr.'s plan, of Geo Savage	230	4 40
Savage, William, heirs, Lots Nos 89, 90 and 92, N E side Larkin St, and Nos 26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 91, 93 and 94, S.W. side Larkin St, and Nos 26, N.W. side West Broadway, extended, all Savage plan, of Geo. Savage	300	6 60
Same, N.E. part lot No. 27, 110x100 feet, E side Webster road, S.W. of and adjoining a contemplated street	100	2 20
Temple, Lucy S., House, Barn, and 54 acres, part lots Nos 164 and 245, Busey, N. side Carmel road, of Warren C. Moulton	900	19 80

HENRY O. PIERCE, Treasurer of the City of Bangor

nov27 eTuSwSwJw18

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA HOUSE

FRANK A OWEN Manager

Monday and Tuesday Dec 3 and 4

A Grand Revival of Charles Dickens Masterpiece

Oliver Twist,

Frank J Keenan W A Mestayer Charles Barron Miss Ella Proctor Otis

A Carload of Magnificent Scenery

OPERA HOUSE,

FRANK A OWEN Manager

Thursday, Dec 6,

Return engagement of the Brilliant Comedian

CHARLEY'S AUNT

Have You Seen Her? No?

Well don't miss her. She is the

QUEEN OF LAUGHTER

Regular Prices. Sale opens Tuesday 9 A M dec3

CAUTION.

Our famous Oxford Sausages are sold only in two pound packages, each package plainly marked "Oxford Sausages, made by C. H. Rice."

Money refunded for every package proving unsatisfactory.

For sale by all leading markets

C. H. RICE,

Stalls 1, 2, 12 & 13, Central Market House

nov27

Fancy Corn.

PER DOZ

W. K. Lewis & Bros' Snow Drop $1 35

Dabney's Fine as Silk 1 35

Wyman's Orange Blossom 1 35

Northern Maine Packing Co's Royal 1 35

These goods are all new and of the very highest grade.

FRED T. HALL & CO'S.

nov26

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

IN SESSION AGAIN.

The Congress of Destruction Meets on Monday.

The President's Message Heard With Little Interest.

A Few Measures Introduced as a Beginning.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3 The President's message was ordered printed and laid on the table. Various resolutions were offered, including the following By Mr. George (Dem., Miss) instructing the Committee on Rules to report amendments to the rules giving the Senate the power to come to a vote at any time on any pending question after reasonable opportunity for debate, providing for counting (to make a quorum) of the Senators present and not voting, punishing Senators for disorderly behavior who, being present, fail to answer to their names, and such other changes and amendments as may be needed for the proper discharge of the duties of the Senate They were referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr Chandler, (Rep , N H) offered a resolution setting apart Thursday, December 20 for exercises in connection with the reception from the State of New Hampshire for the national gallery in the Capitol of statues of John Stark and Daniel Webster. Agreed to.

Mr Hoar, (Rep , Mass) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate—if not incompatible with public interests—information as to alleged cruelties committed on Armenians in Turkey, especially on those who declares their intentions to become naturalized in the United States Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

Mr Blanchard (Dem La) offered another on the same subject requesting the President to communicate a remonstrance to the government of Turkey. Same reference

Mr Turpie (Dem. Ind) offered a resolution for a change in the method of choosing United States Senators, declaring that the present method tends to mar and mutilate the system of popular representative government Laid on the table

Mr Peffer (Pop Kan) offered one instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to whether the recent issue of United States bonds was authorized by any act of Congress now in force Laid over

Also one requesting the President to inform the Senate as to the facts and circumstances that necessitated the use of United States troops in Chicago last July Laid over

Several departmental reports were presented by the Vice President and ordered printed among them one is to the Nicaragua mariteim canal Some time during the day's session Mr Caffery (Dem, La) appeared in the chamber, making the total number of Senators present to-day seventy At 1 P. M the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House

The President's message was read and when Clerk Kerr reached the part concerning Secretary Carlisle's financial scheme, the members gathered about the clerk's desk and listened attentively and continued so until the end of the message No applause or other demonstration marked its conclusion It was referred to the committee of the whole of the House on the state of the union

Immediately after Mr Scranton (Rep , Pa) announced the death of Representative Myron B Wright, of Pennsylvania, and offered the customary resolutions, which, on his motion, were unanimously adopted, whereupon the House, at 1.18 P. M , adjourned till to-morrow

Mr Bartlett (Dem , N Y) has the honor of introducing the first bill of the session The measure was very brief, providing simply for the repeal of the income tax sections of the new tariff law

Mr Fithian Dem , Ill) offered bill No 2 proposing to amend the laws relative to the tonnage tax, to read

That in lieu of the tax on tonnage of 30 cents a ton per annum imposed prior to July 1 1884, a duty of 2 cents gross ton, not to exceed in the aggregate 10 cents a ton in any one year is hereby imposed at each entry of all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States.

"From any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, West India Islands, Bahama islands, Bermuda islands, or the coast of South America, bordering on the Caribbean sea, or Sandwich islands, or Newfoundland, a duty of five cents gross ton, not to exceed 25 cents a ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry upon all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any other foreign ports not to include vessels in distress or not engaged in trade."

The President has given authority to suspend by proclamation so much of such duties as may be in excess of tonnage and other dues, imposed by foreign governments on American vessels

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES

At City Elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island

NEW HAVEN, Conn , Dec 3 The Republicans in West Haven to-day made a clean sweep, electing the full ticket except tax collector

Woonsocket Republican

WOONSOCKET, R I, Dec. 3 At the city election to-day Aram J. Botlier, Republican, was re-elected mayor The Republicans elect four of five aldermen and 12 of 15 common councilmen.

Rockville All Right

ROCKVILLE, Conn , Dec 3 The city election to-day resulted in the election of 2 aldermen, 1 councilmen—all Republicans

WORK RESUMED

In Havemeyer Sugar Refineries—Interview with Havemeyer

BROOKLYN N Y Dec 3 The return to work in the Havemeyer sugar refineries at Williamsburg last night and this morning of more than 2 600 men laid off Thanksgiving eve, made thousands of poor families happy to day

What Havemeyer Says.

NEW YORK, Dec , 3 The Evening Sun prints an interview with President H O. Havemeyer, of the sugar trust Mr. Havemeyer said "Work was resumed in the refineries on a very reduced scale. I do not anticipate the passage of a free sugar bill The Franklin refinery at Philadelphia is working with reduced force The Spreckles refinery is not working The Boston refinery is working with about half the regular force The Matthiessen, Madison and Welshers refinery is working with about half force and the Brooklyn refinery is idle The Havemeyer and Elder refinery is working with nearly full force "

Mr Havemeyer denied the reports of differences with other directors. He denied having a conference with Senators at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PRAYER FOR HELP.

Armenians Sent a Petition to Secretary Gresham

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3. The petition to Secretary of State Gresham praying for help in alleviating the condition of the Armenians was forwarded to Washington to-day, signed by forty or fifty Armenian residents of Hartford.

SUDDEN DEATH

Of Prof. Ernest Rowell, of Sewanee University.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Dec 3 J. A. Rowell received word to-day that his son Ernest, aged 32 years, professor in the college at Sewanee, Tenn., died suddenly at Oakland, South Carolina, on Sunday. The remains will be brought to Livermore Falls.

THE NEW BONDS.

Treasury Department Delivered Twenty Millions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. The Treasury Department has so far delivered $20,000,000 of the new bonds and there is not now an unfilled requisition for bonds on hand. The department agreed to begin the delivery of bonds to-day, but the bureau of engraving and printing turned out the new bonds with an expedition heretofore unknown and enabled the treasury to deliver the bonds in advance of the promised time.

FAIR

And Slightly Warmer.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 8 P. M.

Indications.

For Maine: Tuesday fair; slightly warmer; north winds, becoming variable.

Local Forecast.

BOSTON, Dec. 3. New England: Tuesday fair, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds.

TRAIN THROWN FROM TRACK.

Several Persons Killed and Injured in the Wreck.

Cars Jump Over Embankment into the Lake.

The Express Messenger and Mail Agent were Drowned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 3. Train No. 4, on the Delaware & Hudson R. R., which left Montreal at 8.10 this morning for New York, was thrown from the track a mile and a half north of Port Henry tunnel about 1.20 this afternoon. It consisted of a mail and express car, baggage car, smoking car, emigrant car, passenger coach and drawing room car. The engine did not leave the track, but the tender and mail and express car went crashing along the embankment and plunged into Lake Champlain. One end of the smoker went into the water. The emigrant and passenger cars left the rails, but remained on the bank.

The drawing room car was partly derailed. The express messenger and mail agent went down with the car and were drowned. Several others narrowly escaped the same fate A number of persons received injuries.

The casualties as far as obtainable are

Richard Quino, of Ballston, N. Y., express messenger, drowned.

Samuel Rouse, of Rouse's Point, N.Y., mail agent, drowned.

James Osborne, baggageman, bruised, narrowly escaped being drowned.

James McLaughlin, conductor, slightly bruised.

George Place, extra baggageman, slightly bruised.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Good Cause for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. As soon as possible in the session Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, will introduce in the Senate a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for all the information in his possession touching the delivery of the two Japanese students to the Chinese by the United States consul, to whom they had fled for protection and the particulars as to why they were put to death by the officials, of the Chinese government.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement issued to-day shows a net decrease in the public debt less cash in the treasury during November of $11,714,551 The interest bearing debt increased $4,100,170, the non-interest bearing debt increased $1,322,738.50 and the cash in the treasury increased $17,167,160 The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Nov 30, were:

Interest bearing debt $639,143,030. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,826 930 26 Debt bearing no interest, $384,120,564 92. Total $1 021,070,525 18 The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month $600,270,843, a decrease of $1,215 578 Total cash in the treasury was $793,140,163.

The gold reserve was $100,000,000. Net cash balance $44,507,605. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $38 735,572 28, the total at the close being $164,350,469.01.

Of silver there was a decrease of $1,216,256 24 Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $16,720,173 73, against $16,106,248.84 at the end of the preceding month.

New Members of House

New members sworn in the House today were the following Third district, Alabama, George P. Harrison, vice W. C. Oates, elected Governor First district, Maryland, H L Winder, vice R. L Brattan, deceased. Seventh district, Wisconsin, Michael Griffin, vice G. B. Shaw, deceased. Second district, Ohio, J H. Bromwell, vice J. A Caldwell, resigned, Tenth district, Kentucky, W. M Beckner, vice M C. Lisle, deceased. Second district, Arkansas, J S. Little, vice C R Breckinridge, deceased.

WAITE'S REPLY.

He Answers the Petition to Re-Open Gambling Halls.

DENVER, Col , Dec. 3 Governor Waite has replied to the petition of the bankers and business men to have the gambling halls re opened. He says in part

"To compel the gambling halls to remain closed is without doubt detrimental to some of the business interests of Denver to the extent that the suppression of gambling has made hard times in Denver

"I have never hesitated to acknowledge my full share of responsibility. It is no wonder that every gambler in Denver, every confidence man, bunco steerer and thief joined the 'Redeemers' to redeem the State from Populist misrule and furnish money and men and women to colonize the city with fraudulent voters in the interest of the Republican party. The Protestant religious element of this city, represented by its doctors of divinity, by the Y M. C A. and the W. C. T. U., protests against the Protection of the Gambling Business by the police on the ground that gambling is immoral My own action as governor was not based upon any such consideration I suppressed it simply because it was contrary to law. The religious sentiment of Denver may be correct in opposing gambling and lewdness in the city but they have been exceedingly tardy in their manifestations. They were all arrayed against me in my attempt in 1893 to remove Martin and Orr, commissioners, who were conniving with the gamblers.

"The Populist state administration, the fire and police board and the chief of police will continue to enforce the Populist policy, to close public gambling houses and shut up whiskey saloons on Sunday and after midnight, not in consequence of the rather late but loud cries of the Denver doctors of divinity, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Prohibitionists, or any other class of people whatever, but because it is a duty imposed upon us by the law."

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE

Again Settles Down to the Good Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 The Senate investigating committee met again this morning after a vacation of over a month. Father Ducey, who was forbidden by Archbishop Corrigan to attend the sessions of the committee, was present.

The name of Evelyn Bell was called but there was no response and the chairman ordered the matter referred to the grand jury. Miss Bell has been served with subpoenas on two occasions.

Angus L. Lewis, who made application for license for Hotel Tortoni, which was run by Madame Claude in Lexington Avenue, was next called. He had forgotten whether he had paid $200 for the license or not. In answer to the question as to who gave him the money to pay the license every year, he replied: "Made Claude's bookkeeper." The witness, who is a butcher, said he did not own the Hotel Tortoni but merely supplied the meat.

In getting the license he had sworn the place was his because he was told to say so. He as asked if he did not know the penalty of perjury and replied he did not. Senator O'Connor said it was fifteen years in State prison. He had sworn several times that he owned the place. Chairman Lexow said: "This is a very serious matter."

Michael Ryan, said to be a well known green goods man, declined to answer the question whether he had ever been in prison. He claimed to be a speculator in horses and also made books on races. Ryan was asked how much blackmail he paid Police Captain O'Connor for being allowed to carry on the green goods business. He said he had never paid him a cent. He said he knew nothing about green goods except what he read in the papers.

FRAUDULENT SCHEME

Said to be Worked by a Patentees' Agency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. The Postmaster General has received information that the International Patentees' Agency, composed of Wm. K. Munns, Percy Willis and Henry Martin, is conducting a fraudulent scheme, through the American and international mails from 55 and 56 Chancery Lane and 14 and 15 Southampton building, London, and to-day issued orders directed to the postmasters of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to return to the senders all registered letters addressed to said agency and persons or any of them, marked "fraudulent" and refuse to certify money orders to the agency or persons named.

HUMDRUM AND WEAK.

Opinions of the Press and People on the Message.

Foreign Policy a Confession of Failure and Humiliation.

Little to Commend and Very Much to Condemn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. President H. O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, was this afternoon asked to give his views of President Cleveland's reference to the sugar schedule in his message to Congress to-day, in which the President favors the striking out of the differential duty on refined sugar. Mr. Havemeyer expressed himself:

"If anyone will fairly and dispassionately consider the President's recommendation about sugar, it will become apparent that it comes down to this:

"'The Sugar Trust Company has taken action, the result of which is to deprive temporarily of work 25,000 persons employed in various industries dependent upon the refining of sugar together with members of their families. I recommend such action as will deprive those persons of work permanently. If the industry is languishing the proper course is to, destroy it.' There are some things which can be established to demonstration. A comparison of the duty put by the tariff bill upon various articles will show that while the

Maximum Protection

accorded sugar is 5 per cent., other and more favored articles received protection up to 40 and 50 per cent. Why this discrimination should be made against a large number of persons who hold stock of the company and are employed in its refineries it is impossible to say. They protest against it. The answer to this protest in the President's message is that as the present protection is inadequate it ought to be removed altogether.

"'Reasonable legislative aid' requires that the sugar industry be treated as other important industries. If this is done the industry need not languish and thousands of discharged workmen will have remunerative employment. The country has already pronounced its judgment upon the mode in which the last Congress dealt with the interests of the workmen. The President apparently has not learned the lesson. It ought not to require much time for workmen to appreciate the fact that the President, in his bid for personal popularity, is willing to strike a death blow at their interests."

Confession of Failure and Humiliation

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. The Sun to-morrow will say: There was nothing unexpected or striking in Mr Cleveland's message sent to Congress yesterday The important paragraphs might be printed in three-quarters of a column.

It is a melancholy fact that with a single exception, every important reference to international affairs is an indirect confession of failure and humiliation.

The Tribune will criticise him for not urging important economies and will declare that the proposal to reconstruct the currency proves little better than a thinly disguised plan to revive the old Democratic state bank system.

The radical fault of this message is that it obstinately ignores the prostration of business by change of public policy and the incompetency and failure of Congress to provide adequate revenue and suggests no means of raising more money except by borrowing.

It is the utterance of a man who will not see his own mistakes or the terrible mischief done by him and his party, who will not listen to the people when they demand a different policy, and thus goes stubbornly on to disturb industry, diminish revenue and anger the people still more.

Mr. Dingley's Views

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. In regard to the President's message Representative Dingley, of Maine said: "The President's proposition to place complex steamships on the free list, while the tariff still places a duty of 35 per cent. on machinery and other manufactures, seems a new departure even to Democratic tariff legislation.

"When completed foreign built steamships are placed on the free list, consistency requires that every other manufactured article also go with them on the free list."

Uninteresting Document.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3. The Journal will say: "Except for a very intelligent and admirable discussion of the currency question, of such importance as to be taken up for consideration apart, the rest of the document in connection with the equally thoughtful report of Comptroller Eckles, the President's message is of the usual perfunctory and uninteresting sort."

A Humdrum Paper

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3. The Courant will say to-morrow of the President's message "It is on the whole a humdrum and perfunctory sort of paper, in no way equalling in vigor of expression his 'perfidy and dishonor' letter or other recent communications which went to Congress by the back door instead of officially."

SCHOONER LEAKING.

Loaded with Lumber at Bangor.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Dec. 3. The schooner Charlotte L. Morgan, Bangor for Boston laden with lumber, sprung a leak and returned to-day

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monetary Quotations.

NEW YORK, Dec 1 Money easy, 1@1½; last loan 1; closing 1.

Prime Mercantile paper 3½@4½

Bar Silver, 61⅛.

Mexican Dollars, 50

Sterling Exchange—strong, 4.88½@4 87 for 60 day bills, 4 87⅞@4 88 demand

Government bonds firmer.

Railroad bonds higher

STOCKS.

Atchison	5	Northwestern	99⅝
Adams Express	140	preferred	142⅝
American Express	113	N Y Central	99
Boston & Maine	168	N. Y. Chic. & St. L.	13⅝
Central Pacific	16	preferred	060
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	N Y & N. E	11½
Chicago & Alton	145	Ohio & Miss	009
" preferred	165	Old Colony	180
Chic Bur. & Quincy	70	Ont & Westn	15⅞
Del. Hudson	126⅝	Pacific Mail	21⅛
Del Lack	161⅞	Pullman Palace	164
Den. & Rio Grande	11	Reading	16
Erie	13	Rock Island	61⅞
preferred	25⅞	St Paul	59⅝
Ills Central	89	preferred	117⅝
Lake Erie & Westn	16⅝	St Paul & Omaha	33
Lake Shore	135⅝	preferred	111
Louisville & Nash.	54⅝	St Paul Min. & Man	107⅝
Maine Central	005	Sugar	89⅞
Mexican Central	6⅞	Texas Pacific	9⅛
Mich. Central	96	Union Pacific	12⅛
Minn. & St. L	27	U. S. Express	43
preferred	44	Wabash St.L.&Pac.	6⅞
Mo. Pacific	28⅛	preferred	14⅞
N J. Central	94	Western Union	87⅝
Northern Pacific	4⅛		
preferred	18		

BONDS

4s reg	115⅛	Erie Seconds	70
4s Coup	116⅛	Kan. Pac. Consols	70⅞
U S. 2s	97	Oregon Nav 1sts	109⅝
Central Pacific 1sts	103	Union Firsts	106⅝
Den & Rio. G. 1sts	113⅝		

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec 3. FLOUR—recʼts 41,073 pkgs, exports, 8,200 bbls, 6,410 sacks; sales, 7,200, dull; held higher. Low extras 2 05@2 00, City Mills 3.85@3.35, City Mill patents, 3.90@4 00, winter wheat, low grades, 2 05@2.60; fair to fancy 2 50@2 95, patents, 2 75@3.20, Minnesota clear, 2.30@2 70; straights, 3.00@3.35; patents, 3 40@3.05, superfine, 1.75@2.00; rye mixtures, 2.25@2.70, superfine, 2.20@2.35; fine, 2.10@2 20.

SOUTHERN FLOUR—steady

RYE FLOUR—quiet, steady

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2.60@0 00

BUCKWHEAT—55@62

CORN MEAL—steady, dull

RYE—dull; nominal.

BARLEY—firm.

WHEAT—Recʼts 188,800; exports 107,830, sales 160,000, higher; closing firm. No. 2 Red, store and elevator, 60¾@¾, afloat, 61⅛@¾, f o b, 61 a62⅞, No. 1 Northern, 70@70⅞

CORN—Recʼts 101,700, exports 1,107, sales 68,500; fairly active; easier No. 2, 57⅞@60 elevator; afloat, 58@00.

OATS—Recʼts 124,400; exports 208; sales 77,000 quiet, firmer. No. 2, 34@00; white, 38⅞@⅞; No. 3, 33⅞@00; white, 37⅞@38; mixed western, 34@35⅞, white do, 37½@41⅞, white State, 37⅞@41⅞; No. 2 Chicago, 35@00

BEYOND COMPARISON

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c. A

"Walter, did you hear what Mr. —— whispered to his broker just now, when you were at their table?"

"Yes sah."

"I'll give you five dollars, will you tell me what it was."

"Yes sah."

"Here you are then,"

"He was saying sah, as how Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets was the only thing that properly regulated the bowels, sah." dec4 TuF&w

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood. 9

NEWS BY CABLE.

Japan Means Business With China Every Minute.

Longer War Lasts More China Will Have to Concede.

Fearful Fatality, Steamer Sunk and Other News.

LONDON, Dec. 3. The St. James Gazette prints a despatch to a news agency here saying that according to the press statements if the terms of peace between Japan and China shall be concluded now Japan will accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, to be paid in installments, with the cession of her of the territory which she now occupies.

But in the event of the failure of the present peace negotiations the demands upon China will be increased in proportion to the length of time during which operations shall be carried on. No armistice will be declared unless China sues for peace and gives pledges for the faithful performance of her agreement.

Friendly With France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3. The Czar has conferred the grand ribbon of St. Andrew Newsky upon President Casimir-Perier.

Talk of Retaliating on United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 3. Information from good sources indicates that the government thinks of levying prohibitory taxes on American cereals and timber unless Congress modifies the tariff on German sugar. Such a measure would help still the complaints of the agrarians against the reciprocity tariff introduced by Caprivi.

Insane Murderer in Woman's Clothes.

LONDON, Dec 3 The police have learned that a week ago a man evidently insane appeared in woman's clothes in the streets of Kensington and tried to stab several women. He slashed two respectable women slightly and killed the disreputable woman whose body was found in the Holland Villa road on the morning of Nov. 26. He has not been captured.

Frightful Fatality

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 The Cantille fireside factory in Beverloo was blown to pieces yesterday. Three persons were killed and twenty others wounded.

Great Britain Warned Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 3. The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople confirms the report that Great Britain warned Turkey against violating the Berlin treaty by permitting the slaughter of Armenians. He says Lord Kimberly emphatically insisted that the Porte must govern Armenia better. The British consul in Ergersum, Mr Graves, has been instructed to watch the commission of inquiry.

Steamer Damaged

LONDON, Dec. 3. The British steamer Albertina which was last reported from Lynne Nov. 20 for Antwerp, was towed into Yarmouth this morning with her bows badly shattered. She reports that during a dense fog last evening she collided off Hasboro with a large steamer, striking her amidships. The Albertina's captain at once ordered the boats lowered and the vicinity of the collision was searched for the vessel but no trace of her could be found.

The captain of the Albertina fears the vessel with which his ship collided, which he believes to have been a passenger steamer, was so badly damaged that she sank immediately, carrying down with her all on board.

Damage in Collision

LONDON, Dec 3. The steamer Lucerna, from New York, arrived at Hull to-day in a badly damaged condition One of her tanks was injured and she lost a large quantity of petroleum. Her injuries were sustained yesterday morning by collision with an unknown steamer.

WILL TRY IT AGAIN

Quoth the Dunraven Just Once More

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. A Glasgow dispatch to the Evening Sun says The Earl of Dunraven has decided to make another attempt to win the America's cup, and he has forwarded a challenge to the New York Yacht Club, which now holds the famous yachting trophy. None of the details of the challenge in regard to the conditions or other points is yet known Watson will design the yacht. The model and drawings of the boat have been prepared.

WON THE WAGER

Provided Any Wager Was Made—A Long Tramp Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3. J. M. Raport, who left New York city May 10, last, on a wager of $5,000 that he would reach San Francisco on or before Dec. 1, walking the entire distance without spending a cent other than what he earned on the journey, arrived Saturday night with six hours to spare. Raport says the money was put up by a New York club, the name of which he declines to mention.

MURPHY'S NEPHEW

Appointed to an Office Paying $4,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. Forbes J. Hennessy was appointed to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Henry Hartman. The salary of the place is $1,000 a year. Mr. Hennessy is a nephew of Senator Murphy, of Troy.

Military School.

The military school for the officers of the Second Regiment, Maine National Guard, will be held in this city to-day and to-morrow at the banquet hall of the City Building. Headquarters are at the Bangor House and many of the officers arrived yesterday. The others will come this morning. According to law two schools of the officers of each regiment are held yearly, one in the spring and another in the fall. The first school of the Second regiment was held at Lewiston last April and the second will be held in this city.

The exercises begin to-day at 2 P. M. Opening remarks will be made by Col. Philbrook after prayer by the chaplain, and it is expected that Mayor Beal will extend to the officers the welcome of the city. Remarks will then be made by ex-officers of the militia.

Col. Kendall, of the First Regiment, will speak and the chaplain will deliver a brief eulogy on Chaplain Jenkyn, of the First Regiment, who recently died. A paper will be read by Lieut. Hersey.

In the evening there will be instruction in the manual of the sword and other exercises

Besides the regimental officers there will be present Adjutant Gen. Connor, Gen. Choate, Col. Farrington, Col. Kendall, and Adjutant Davis of the First Regiment and others. Lieut. M. L. Hersey, of the 9th infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed as instructor.

Opera House Attractions.

The second performance to-night of "Oliver Twist" and "Charlie's Aunt" Thursday night will be the only attractions at the Opera House this week. "Lost in Egypt" was to have been given Saturday night, but the company got lost in Lynn, Mass., business being bad, and they cancelled. Next week on Monday night "Moses & Son," with Harry Braham, formerly the Chinese minister in "The Senator," and well known in Bangor, as the star, will be given. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights the "Marriage Dramas" will be given by the Bangor Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Two hundred participants are required and a brilliant performance is expected.

Locations to be Looked At.

The committee on location of the proposed Home for Aged Men held a meeting at the Mayor's office yesterday and some work for the members was laid out. It was voted to adjourn to next Friday at 3 P. M., at the same place. There are several excellent locations and in the meantime the committee will look them over and get the prices. They will report at some future meeting.

It seems to be the general impression that it would be best to buy a lot of land, large enough for a garden at least, and build instead of purchasing a house, as it would be difficult to find just such a building as needed.

Municipal Court.

Daniel Judge, Elliot Sumner, drunkenness, 30 days in jail

Samuel Winslow and George Mason, drunkenness, 30 days in jail. Appealed.

August Anderson, drunkenness, $3 and costs. Committed.

Waldo Ware, drunkenness, $3 and costs. Paid.

Samuel Winslow, larceny, $1 and costs. Paid.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The principals of the "Oliver Twist" company are at the Bangor House during their stay in the city.

The Unitarian sociable will be at the Memorial Parlors on Friday evening. A literary and musical programme will be given.

Twelve thousand barrels of Maine apples left Portland last week on the steamer Labrador, of the Dominion line, for Europe.

A dozen men left yesterday to work in the New Hampshire woods. They were sent by Barney Kelley. He has an order for three hundred.

The National Electric Light Association will hold its 18th annual convention at Cleveland, O., Feb. 19, 20 and 21, in Army and Navy Hall, in that city.

The employes in the various State departments are hard at work in preparation of matter for the yearly reports of their respective branches of State work.

The Bangor college students who have been at home for the Thanksgiving vacation left yesterday on their return to college. The winter term of most of the colleges begins to-day.

There will be a cake and coffee sociable and dance Wednesday evening, December 5th, at the hall of the Armada Reform Club. It is intended to give all a good time There will be good music

At Grace church Sunday evening in connection with the communion service eight persons were received into full membership the church and others were unable to be received on account of sickness.

Mr. S. L. Strickland is arranging for a course of assemblies at Society Hall, the first one to be given about Christmas time. It will be very enjoyable and successful, without doubt.

There was not snow enough yesterday morning to make good sleighing but a few sleighs were out yesterday nevertheless. The ground is in excellent shape for snow and it would require but little to make sleighing

As a sufficient number of applications has not been received by Secretary Partridge, of the State board of pharmacy, the December meeting will not be held. The next meeting of the board will be the second Wednesday in February.

The Maine Central has received locomotive No 157, which is the last of an order of twenty locomotives which have been added to the motive equipment of the road this fall. The engines are all of the same class, being 19x24 inch cylinders, and weigh about 85 tons each

The Harper's Ferry Jubilee Singers are to give a concert at Grace M. E. church, Thursday evening, December 13. Those who heard this company of musicians on their former visit will want to hear them again and those who did not will be glad of another opportunity. A large audience will greet them

The managers of the Woman's Exchange at 34 Columbia street would like all consignets of fancy articles to bring their articles in at once, as they are making great preparations for their Christmas sale. The managers want all the ladies before purchasing elsewhere to examine their stock of pretty articles

The convention of Penobscot county teachers held at Dexter, Friday and Saturday, was a success. The attendance was unusually large and the interest manifested was very pronounced The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Stanley Plummer One hundred Bangor teachers attended, and a number participated.

Gen. Harris, superintendent of the State House and grounds, is now very busy supervising the painting and general repair work about the inside of Maine's governmental edifice and when the legislators enter the threshold of this lawmaking house they will notice the walls and woodwork brightened and the general appearance improved.

John W. McDonald, a man over eighty years of age, and who belongs in the Provinces, had a fainting spell in the store of the J. E. Chapman Company yesterday forenoon. He was taken to the police station and afterwards to the alms house, as his condition is somewhat critical. He was on his way to Eddington, where his daughter lives.

It is quite probable that in case Bates persists in her refusal to allow the Bowdoins to play the medical school men on her nine, Colby will form a dual league with Bowdoin, as these two teams always drew good crowds, and there is always more interest in the contests between them than in those between any of the other college teams in the State.

No report published at the various State House departments has as extensive a circulation as that of the board of agriculture. This year 10,000 were printed, and before 1895 smiles upon the gilded dome of the Capitol, the number will be exhausted. It is also longer than any other, saying nothing of the vast amount of information contained therein relating to an industry of such vital importance to Maine.

Our Kenduskeag correspondent writes: At a regular meeting of Daniel White Post, No 19, G. A. R., the following named were elected as officers for the ensuing year: James F. Beath, commander; Willard Whitney, S. V. C., E. B. Towle, J. V. C.; F. A. H. Stackpole, Q. M.; A. Brown, surgeon; J. F. Ames, chaplain; M. L. Fisher, O. D.; H. F. Gould, O. G.; delegates to department encampment, H. F. Gould; alternate, H. B. Morey.

The street engineers will meet to-day at two o'clock P. M., at the corner of Pier and Hammond streets, and will proceed to lay out an extension of West Broadway to Lincoln street. They will also establish a grade therefor, and determine the damages any person will sustain by reason thereof. All persons interested in the premises should appear at the above mentioned place and time of meeting, if they see cause, and be heard on the subject.

Quite a number of Masons from out of town attended the stated conclave of the St. John's Commandery, K. T., last evening at Masonic Hall. The work was the Order of Malta and Temple. The following were entitled to the orders: Comp. Langdon S. Chilcott, Bangor; comp. Harry L. Arnold, Bangor; comp. Isaac Britton, Bucksport; comp. Albert H. Genn, Bucksport; comp. George O. Mitchell, Bucksport; comp. Melvin S. Emerson, Great Works; comp. Austin I. Harvey, Newport; comp. Charles C. Morrison, Bar Harbor; comp. Benjamin L. Hedley, Bar Harbor. A banquet was served.

Grand Secretary Brackett, of the Good Templars, of Belfast, reports 22 new lodges and five juvenile temples since the Grand Lodge session in October, a period of a little more than a month. The latest lodges instituted are Hillside at Mt. Desert, Monitor at Bangor, Mt. Larcom at Rumford Falls, and Riverside at Dixfield. The lodge at Rumford Falls started with nearly 100 members, and all of them are very promising. But the banner town and locality is the island of Mt. Desert, on which seven new lodges and five juvenile temples have been organized, and more are to follow. Places desiring a lodge of Good Templars should correspond at once with the Secretary at Belfast.

The first of December generally sees the hunting begin to decrease on account of the cold and snow but to many sportsmen these will make no difference and the big game will be sought after a month longer by many. In the sections in which there is no big game fox hunting will be the rage. This sport is not to be lightly regarded, by those who have never tried it. With a few inches of snow well distributed, as is the case now, it is an easy matter for a good dog to keep a trail from daylight until dark, unless the hunter is fortunate enough to stop the chase by a shot meanwhile. It seems rather strange that foxes should increase more rapidly in thickly settled country districts than they do back toward the big woods, but it is a fact, and many localities offer good sport. Some of the islands along the coast where the animals are said to be numerous are probably the best places for foxes.

The Shakespeare Club will meet at Mrs. Joseph Snow's on State street at 7.30 P. M. Wednesday.

J. S. Kimball & Son have sold their insurance business to Mr. Ernest G Baker, who will carry it on hereafter.

The Western Union did finely, as usual, in sending the President's message yesterday morning and it is safe to say that no office in the country did much better work than the Bangor office, where Messrs. Temple, Nelson, Fahey and Nash received the message, the last three by typewriters and Mr. Temple in his round, full, tireless handwriting.

INTERESTING LECTURE

By Col. Higginson in Central Club Course.

The lecture last evening before the Central Club, by Col. Higginson, was well attended, and was listened to with much interest, as not only the speaker's well known popularity with a Bangor audience insured him a full house, but his subject, "Boston in Anti-Slavery Times," was one to interest all, both young and old. After a characteristic introduction by Rev. Dr. Field, in which that gentleman made mention of a scene that he himself witnessed in the Pilgrim city during those stirring times, the Colonel proceeded to tell, in autobiographical form, the story of the great agitation succeeding the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the organization and work of that noble band of men whose protests against human slavery first awoke the North to a realization of the hideousness of that plague spot upon the fair fame of the great Republic and led through fields red with kindred blood to its final downfall

"It seems almost impossible to realize at this time that such a monstrous wrong ever existed as was tolerated among us, and yet, all persons here over fifty will readily recall the stories of escaping slaves, and the various subterfuges by which the free States tried to evade the National law requiring them to return the escaped bondsmen back to his pursuing master," said the lecturer

The picture of the escape of the slave Shadorach from under the very nose of the assembled judge and jury was painted with picturesque realism, while the attempted rescue of Simms and Anthony Burns made the audience hold its breath as one man, while listening to the vivid descriptions of one who was himself so prominent an actor in those stirring scenes Boston Court House in chains, beneath which the most learned judges of the Massachusetts Bench were forced to stoop to enter the guarded precincts, was a significant reminder of the domineering spirit of the Southern slave holding faction, no less than the abject submission of her sister States of the North

Remembering the fiery speeches of the anti-slavery leaders and the perils and contempt that they so bravely endured it is difficult to account for their irresolution in moments of supreme importance, and in no other way can we understand it than by the Colonel's whimsical comparison "Your real radical," he declares, "is like an Eskimo dog, he *will not* work in harness. He must be attached to the sledge by his own special rope, and then perhaps he can be coaxed into acting in unison with his mates—perhaps *not*."

The storming of Boston Court House in a vain attempt to rescue Burns and the many interesting incidents appertaining to that exploit were vividly related by the eloquent speaker, whose own share in the work was referred to in half humorous manner, yet with a tone of manly determination that left upon his listeners the impression that in spite of his gray hairs he would be just as ready to venture life and limb in the great cause of Freedom to-day as in those now half forgotten years of struggle and final triumph.

A week from to-night an extra lecture will be given by Rev Dr. Lorimer, who will be passing through the city at that time and has consented to speak before the club

BANGOR FUEL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting Held Monday Afternoon—Election of Officers and Reports

The annual meeting of the Bangor Fuel society was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock at the Second National Bank and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year

President, John F. Colby.

Secretary and treasurer, A B Taylor

Auditor, A. L Simpson.

Collectors, East Side, L. C. Tyler, West Side, P. H. Vose

Distributors, Ward One. John Goldthwaite; Ward Two, A L Simpson, Ward Three, C S Pearl, Ward Four, A L. Bourne, Ward Five, P. J Cole, Ward Six, J. W. Thompson, Ward Seven, J H. Robinson

The following report was made by Treasurer A. B Taylor

A B Taylor, Treasurer, in account with the Bangor Fuel Society

1895

Dec. 1 balance on hand from previous year		$1 11
Received balance of collections from collector West Side, 1893 and 1893		73 50
Received from collections West Side, 1893 and 1894		98 00
Received from collections East Side, 1893 and 1894		280 0
Received amounts paid in direct to the Treasurer		51 65
Received interest on the endowment fund as follows		
McRuer	$60	
Wood	20	
Stetson	40	
Currier, (3 mos)	15	
		11 00

CREDIT

By amounts paid for distribution of fuel in the various Wards as follows

Ward One.		$85 00
Ward Two		155 00
Ward Three		83 51
Ward Four		166 80
Ward Five		60 00
Ward Six		80 00
Ward Seven		10 00
By balance on hand Dec 1, 1894		87 18
	$864 78	$864 78

ENDOWMENT FUND

Dr D McRuer	$1,000 00
Henry A Wood	500 00
George Stetson	1,000 00
Isaac M Currier	500 00
Mrs Priscilla A Blake.	1,000 00
Total	$4,000 00

The society is well known as one of the most worthy charitable institutions in the city and it will without doubt be well aided by the public as in past years Those who desire can leave their contributions with either Treasurer A. B. Taylor, at the Veazie Bank, Mr. P H. Vose or Mr. L. C. Tyler. They will be thankfully received.

The New England League

President Murnane of the New England League has appointed January 16, 1895, as the day for holding the annual meeting of the New England league and the Quincy House, Boston, as the place. Mr. Murnane has effectually put a stopper to any talk of a new Fall River club being represented in the eastern league by applying for protection for his league which gives it the exclusive right of that city to the present Fall River club.

The league has not moved as smoothly as it should for several seasons past for several reasons, the principal one being the lack of thorough harmony, without which no league can be conducted successfully. New England can support a first class league in first class style when all hands pull together. During the winter every effort should be made to get right into line for 1895 and strengthen not only every club but the whole circuit, so that nothing can mar the success of the organization in the campaign. The manner in which the league is conducted should be such as to make it a great success.

Universalist Parish Meeting.

The annual Universalist parish meeting was held last evening and the following officers were elected: Moderator, Henry Lord; clerk, George I. Manseur; standing committee, G. B. Goodale, C. H. Adams, L. W. Gilman; Assessors, J. W. Thompson, G. M. Fletcher, W. Staples; treasurer, O. F. Patten; collector, C. B. Pote; member of board of trustees of Hersey fund for 3 years, James Adams; board of managers of Hersey Retreat, Mrs. S. B. Morison, Mrs. Woodman Staples, Mrs. James Adams, and Messrs. G. M. Fletcher, H. T. Sanborn and Dr. G. W. Maxfield. It was voted that the annual sale of pews occur on the Monday following the last Sunday in March.

Hills—Prescott.

On Saturday evening at No. 111 Center street, Mr. George O. Hills, the popular baggage master of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, was united in marriage to Miss Alice L. Prescott, niece of Moses G. Howard, Esq., of Brownville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. M. Frost of the First M. E. church, in the presence of the immediate relatives. The happy couple will spend the winter in Greenville.

BANGOR CELEBRATES

Winning of Foot Ball Championship—Banquet for the Team.

Bangor streets were ablaze with red light, white light and many other kinds of light, and full of light hearted youngsters last evening when a celebration as was a celebration was indulged in over the winning of the championship by the Bangor High School foot ball eleven There was a large crowd out and they made Rome howl for a long time The City Hall and church bells were rung, there was a bonfire in East Market Square and a display of fire works in West Market Square

Some enterprising little chaps secured some torches and had a procession of their own Boys with tin horns and lungs of leather made a terrific din as they marched through the streets and the foot ball team in a barouche and buck board drove about in a blaze of red light It was a great time all around and it was done up brown

The High School foot ball team, including substitutes, and invited guests comprising Principal White, the teachers and a few others, the whole party consisting of about seventy were given a banquet at the Y M C A building at six o clock last evening the lecture room being the scene of the festivities The ladies who very kindly made the arrangements for the happy event were Mrs Dr Hennessey, Mrs J H Snow Mrs William Conners, Mrs. Frank Gilman, Mrs H N Fairbanks and Miss Townsend The following young ladies assisted in a graceful and competent manner Misses Ethel Stetson, Nora Fairbanks, Susie Libby, Marion Davis Dot Jordan Ethel Field, Mary Noyes and Miriam Doli

It is useless to remark that the dinner was a delicious one After the banquet a reception took place, other students and guests joined the throng making a large gathering Capt H N Fairbanks was called upon to preside and made fitting remarks The following toasts were responded to in a happy vein

Bangor High School	[illegible]
The Schools of Bangor	Miss W [illegible]
Bangor Foot Ball Team	Mr [illegible]
Physical Advantages of Foot Ball	D. W. [illegible]
Moral Benefits [illegible]	Mr C I Howe
Mental Advantages	Dr D A Robinson

Mr R A Jordan spoke in response to an enthusiastic call from the floor

Mr C I Haynes was also called upon and gave the boys some good advice from the coacher's standpoint The reception closed with singing of "America"

The event was a most enjoyable one in every respect and the students are duly grateful to the ladies and all others who assisted for arranging it At the conclusion the younger portion went out doors to assist in the great celebration which was in progress

Echoes of the Game

We are informed that a physician of another city was told at Waterville by Capt Jordan of the Colby eleven that he (Capt Jordan) was never asked to act as umpire at the last Bangor Portland game The same officials as at the previous game were agreed upon and the Portland manager was to write them to act He says that he received a telegram from them an hour and a half before the game stating that they could not come We now ask an explanation from Manager Donahue of Portland, on this matter, which looks decidedly peculiar

Between the halves at the game in Portland the crowd assumed such a threatening attitude toward some of the Bangor players that an unknown spectator went and brought six policemen to the spot that the Bangor boys might be protected Besides the general jostling one of the Bangor players was given a heavy shove by a well dressed man old enough to wear a moustache A Bangor man who attended the game saw three young men over 18 years of age trying to find stones to throw at the Bangor boys as they left the grounds in a barge

The crowd shouted with joy when Hickson hurt his ankle and began to limp around, but when the ball was given to him on the next line up and he plunged into and through the Portland as though it were made of paper, a groan took the place of the cheering It is probable that such magnificent bucking of the line as was done by Hickson Saturday has never been approached on a school foot ball field in Maine Several times he went clear to the full back

It was the crowd which prevented the close of the two minutes more of the game after Sawyer's touchdown instead of darkness, and this fact should be taken into consideration by Wright & Ditson in awarding the pennant It was a mob of excited men and they would not let the game be finished

A funny incident was when Godfrey ran 12 yards with the ball The entire eleven camped on his shoulders, hung to his legs and arms and tried to pull him down It was no use however and he stood up straight with the ball in his arms some time after his progress was stopped Finally one of the Bangor players suggested that he say down which he deliberately did

Our Own Folks and Other Folks

Mr C I Des Isle of Augusta is in the city

Mr George Peirce, of Frankfort is in the city

Hon John Morison of East Corinth is in the city

Col C H Osgood of Lewiston was in the city yesterday

Mr. H G Parsley of Dexter, was in the city yesterday

Mr. J A Browne of Houlton was in the city yesterday

Mr and Mrs C P Stetson have returned from Boston

Mr I T Bradstreet of Gardiner, was in the city yesterday

Mr. Parker C Newbegin of Houlton was in the city yesterday

Mr J Fred Webster left yesterday for Boston on a business trip

Mr and Mrs H B Monson, of Orono were in the city yesterday

Lieut and Mrs. Mark L Hersey, of Orono, were in the city yesterday

Mr S C Leslie, Jr , of Lewiston is in the city at the Bangor Exchange

Hon and Mrs. P. P Gilmore, of Bucksport, are in the city at the Bangor House.

Mr Lucius Butterfield, of Springfield, was in the city yesterday at the Penobscot Exchange

Col. T. W Higginson, of Cambridge Mass , who lectured last evening in the Central Club course, is at the Bangor House

Mr Henry C. Stetson left yesterday on his return to the Harvard Law School after passing the Thanksgiving vacation at home

Mr Charles Hight and wife left yesterday for a trip to Boston and New York They were accompanied by Mrs Babb who is returning to her home in Denver, Col.

Railroad Commissioners D N Mortland, of Rockland, and Frederick Danforth, of Gardiner, are in the city at the Bangor House They go up to examine the extension of the B & A R R today

Invitations have been issued by Mr Samuel Sterns for the wedding reception of his daughter, Miss Fannie Louise Sterns and Mr. Harris Osborne Poor, of Boston, Wednesday evening, December 19th, from 6 until 8 o'clock at No 26 Broadway.

Bowdoin College

The junior class has elected F B. Smith, H. H. Pierce, F. C. Peakes, Mortimer Warren and A. P. Ward as a committee to have in charge the assemblies of the coming winter.

B. G. Willard, '95, has been elected leader of the Glee Club, and H. W. Coburn leader of the Banjo and Guitar Club. G. T. Ordway, '96, is manager of both.

Thomas V. Doherty, '95, and Preston Keyes, '96, have returned from New York where they have represented Theta chapter of D. K. E., at the fifteenth annual convention of the fraternity.

Compulsory gymnasium work begins the winter term. The class drills with be as usual; foils for the seniors; broad swords for the juniors; dumb bells and boxing, and wrestling for the sophomores, and Indian clubs and miscellaneous work for the freshmen.

New Advertisements.

See the advertisement of the Rines Co. in regard to new line of reefers, the latest in winter coats.

Lord & Bragdon have a fine line of stamped goods, handkerchiefs, hosiery, underwear, etc. See advertisement.

Try the Bangor Art & Framing Co. for pictures, frames, high grade portrait work, etc., for holiday gifts. See advertisement.

Annual election of B. H. Beale Post, G. A. R., Thursday evening.

See notice of competitive examination for cadetship at West Point.

Meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge this evening.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXINE

An Ounce of the New Cure Received in Bangor

Curtis & Tupper have received the first quantity of the new diphtheria antitoxine in Maine They have only an ounce of it, but it is a very scarce article and there is but very little of it in Boston even This cure for the dread disease diphtheria is said to be a great success, and where it has been tested has decreased the death rate very greatly

The serum is obtained according to the method of Dr Roux at the Pasteur Institute, N Y from the blood taken from horses which have been immunized by being injected with the toxine of diphtheria for about three months It is transparent yellow or reddish in color and is undiluted The serum can be preserved for several weeks in a cool and dark place as in an ice chest

Ordinary cases require a dose of 10 c c injected when the disease is suspected and before the diagnosis is absolute and after a period of twelve hours the remaining 10 c c is injected Adults require larger doses In serious cases the quantity should be larger The injections are almost painless and massage is unnecessary In a family in which a case of diphtheria occurs it is recommended to immunize the other members especially the children with a small quantity of serum [illegible]

No local reaction follows the injection but general reaction frequently appears within twenty four hours The temperature rises only one or two degrees and the pulse in children may attain 120 and 140 A period of twenty four hours generally elapses before favorable result follows the injection but in mild cases the improvement may appear within twelve hours while in serious cases it may be delayed thirty six hours

If in the last named class the treatment is postponed the long the patient may die In twenty four hours after the injection the false membranes lose their grey appearance and become white This discoloration is a good sign Shortly after the change the false membranes become detached and a simple irrigation causes them to be expelled Generally they do not reappear The latest statistics of the Paris hospitals collected since treatment has been better understood and applied earlier show that the death rate of diphtheria has been decreased from 50 and 60 per cent to [illegible] per cent

AMUSEMENTS

Oliver Twist

The dramatization of Dickens' novel "Oliver Twist" has been before the public a long time and companies of all degrees of merit have played it or attempted to play it as the case may be [illegible] The presentation of the play last night at the Opera House was by a very competent company which is able to bring out as strong points with realistic effect both in acting and with the necessary stage accessories

A good sized audience was present and enjoyed the performance A curtain call was given at the close of the scene act and the strongest dramatic scenes were applauded

Quite a large number of special scenery representing scenes in London was used with much success adding materially to the effect and the costuming was appropriate

In the cast are a number of prominent artists The Fagin of Mr Frank Keenan was a very strong interpretation of the role and was characterized in keeping with his customary good work Mr Charles Patton played Sikes with a realistic effect that would be expected from this sterling actor The Nancy of Miss Otis was excellent throughout She very much pleased the audience by her portrayal Mr M [illegible] made a very satisfactory Bumble and all the other roles were in good hands

The concluding performance will be given this evening and will doubtless be well attended

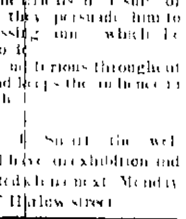
Charley's Aunt

The farcical and successful comedy Charley's Aunt will be presented at the Bangor Opera House for the second time next Thursday evening The story has to do with the attachments of a pair of college boys Then it tells the story of an engagement by the girls to be the guests of the boys, who desire an opportunity to pop the momentous question and secure the consent of the girls to marry them Provision has been made to have an aunt of one of the young fellows serve as chaperone but she does not arrive and the young ladies who come and find she is not there retire A telegram stating that she cannot come for two or three days puts the youths into a state of consternation and at length observing that the girls are returning finding college mate rehearsing for amateur theatricals in a suit of woman's clothes they persuade him to officiate as the missing aunt which he finally consents to do

The fun is fast and furious throughout the entire play and keeps the audience in a continuous laugh

Miss Charlotte E Smith the well known artist will have an exhibition and sale of hand painted china next Monday and Tuesday at 17 Harlow street

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength — *Latest United States Government Food Report*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

For Cadetship at West Point

A competitive examination of applicants for appointment as Cadet at the U S Military Academy at West Point from the Fourth Congressional District of Maine will be held in the

COMMON COUNCIL ROOM, BANGOR,

Saturday, January 5, 1895, at 10 A. M.

QUALIFICATIONS The age for the admission of Cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty two years Candidates must be actual residents of this Congressional District, unmarried, at least five feet in height free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and generally, from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service They must be well versed in reading in writing, including orthography in arithmetic and have a knowledge of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of our own country) and of the history of the United States

Each candidate is subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there is found to exist in him any disqualification that would immediately or at no very distant period impair his efficiency, he is rejected

A candidate who may be designated by this competitive examination will be instructed to appear for mental and physical examination before a board of army officers to be convened at the military post nearest their respective places of residence on 1st day of March annually (except when that day comes on Sunday, in which case the examinations will commence on the following Tuesday) The candidates who pass successfully will be admitted to the Academy, without further examination, upon reporting in person to the Superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock M on the 15th day of June

Candidates selected to fill the vacancies unprovided for at the examinations held in March, and those which may occur after that time, will be instructed to report at West Point for examination early in June. The candidates who pass successfully this examination will be admitted at once to the Academy without returning to their homes, on signing an engagement binding himself to serve in the United States Army eight years from date of admission unless sooner discharged

Candidates desiring to compete are requested to promptly send their names and addresses, with references as to good moral character, to the undersigned, at Washington, D C., who will furnish any additional information that may be desired. C. A. BOUTELLE, Representative Fourth Congressional District of Maine.

NOTICE.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 1, 1894.

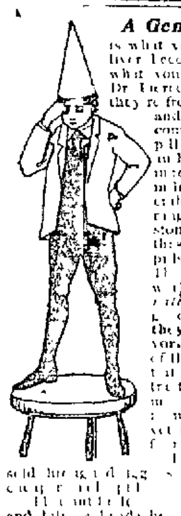
We hereby give notice that we have sold the expirations and good will of our Fire Insurance Business to Ernest G. Baker, 5 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor, Me., and having full confidence in his honesty and business ability. We take pleasure in recommending him to all my old customers and friends as worthy of his patronage.

JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON.

dec 4 1f

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



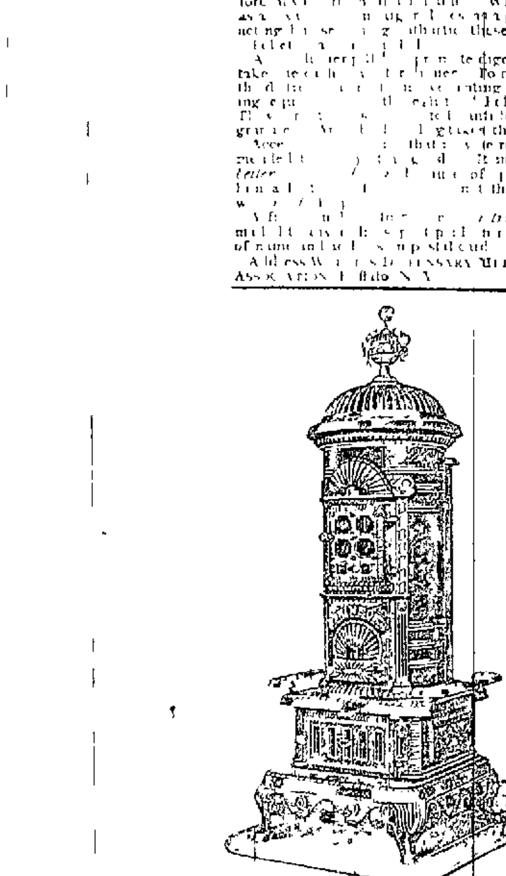
A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny sugar-coated pills are most *effective*. They go about their work in an easy and *natural* way, and their effect lasts. Once used, they are always in favor. Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each [illegible] glass vial, and [illegible] sold through druggists at the price of the [illegible].

[illegible] biliousness, sick and bilious headache, costiveness, constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, [illegible], dyspepsia, [illegible] heartburn, [illegible] kindred derangements of the [illegible] stomach and bowels [illegible]. Whether [illegible] gently [illegible] these little [illegible].

[illegible] promote digestion [illegible] antibilious [illegible] *better* [illegible].

Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



The Kineo Parlor Stove.

[illegible]

NOYES & NUTTER MF'g Co.

[illegible] Central St, Bangor, Me.

[illegible]

CULLINAN BROS., Broad St.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Penobscot Exchange Stables, Hancock St.

12

Good Work Horses.

[illegible]

THE W. T. PEARSON CO.,

No 7 Depot Block, Bangor

The Rubber Game.

TAPS VS. OVERSHOES.

[illegible]

Jas. W. Palmer,

68 HARLOW STREET

YOUNG, FRESH

NATIVE TURKEYS

AND

PEKIN DUCKS

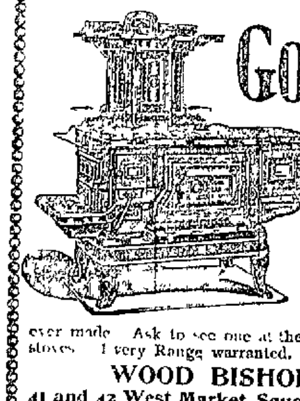
AT PICKETT'S MARKET

TALK WITH TYLER, FOGG & CO.

ABOUT MUNICIPAL BONDS.

—The—

Gold Clarion



FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Combines all the latest and best improvements known to the stove maker. It is fitted with the Dock Ash Grate—the famous fuel saver and with every appliance requisite to economy, cleanliness, perfect combustion and ease of management. All in all, it is the most perfect

Portable

Cooking Range

ever made. Ask to see one at the dealers and compare it with other stoves. Every Range warranted. Manufactured only by

WOOD BISHOP & COMPANY,

41 and 42 West Market Square. BANGOR, MAINE.

White Pine Cough Balsam.

For years it has been known to the medical profession that the extract of the balsamic trees possesses healing, as well as protective qualities of great value. For this reason people who have been in the incipient stages of pulmonary disease have been advised to go into the pine forests for the recovery of their health.

But it is not possible for everybody to go to the pines for healing, it is, however, possible to bring the very essence of the pines to everybody, rich or poor, who for one reason or another cannot go from home in search of health. This is what is done by WHITE PINE COUGH BALSAM, a scientific preparation containing among other medicinal properties an extract of White Pine Bark, together with that of Wild Cherry Bark, put up in the form of a syrup, and endorsed by the most eminent medical authority. It will relieve the most persistent irritation connected with pulmonary disease, destroy all agents which produce the irritation, heal the affected parts and prolong life.

It is the best cough medicine in the market

Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

PREPARED BY

CALDWELL SWEET,

Manufacturing Pharmacist, BANGOR, MAINE.

For Sale by All Dealers.

dec1 3t

This Is Important!

Call at "The Leading Cash Market" this morning to order your Sunday Dinner, for I will have to-day Choice Young Native Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Prime Legs of Southdown Mutton, Venison, Celery and Lettuce, etc. Also Deer Foot Farm and The Arlington Sausages. The Popular Cash System is always a taking feature, as you save money every time you order at

LYNCH'S, - - Exchange Street.

dec1

BREWER LOCALS.

Mr Frank Pollister, of Lafayette, Ind., is visiting his brother, Mr L. W. Pollister, of this city.

Dr and Mrs G. O. Mitchell, of Bucksport, have been visiting friends in the city for a few days.

Miss McDonald, of Houlton, is visiting with Mrs Hudson Hall at her home on Washington street.

Mrs Franklin Wakefield and Miss Annie Wakefield, of Auburn, are visiting friends in the city.

The regular weekly meeting of the First M. E. Ladies Prayer Meeting is to be held this afternoon at the usual hour in the vestry.

Mrs Emily Clark is to remove from this city to Augusta, where her daughters teach school, and is to go to that city in a few weeks.

Yesterday was marked by some ideal winter weather, the skies being bright and pleasant and the atmosphere warm for the season.

Mr and Mrs Cyrus Pierce, of New Jersey, who have been visiting at their former home in this city, left yesterday on their return trip.

Messrs. Ned Hutchings and Walter Sargent returned to Bowdoin College yesterday after spending the Thanksgiving vacation at their homes in this city.

Mr [illegible] Smith entertained a number of his classmates of the class of '91, Brewer High School, at his home on Union street Saturday evening, and the occasion was a very pleasant one.

Capt. S. H. Barbour and family left yesterday on their journey to Florida, where they go to spend the winter. Capt. Barbour's steam yacht [illegible] has been [illegible] to their destination for their use during the winter.

Sufficient funds have been raised for the putting in of the electric lighting system at the First M. E. church, and it is to be put in at once. Mr [illegible] having taken the contract to do the work. Twenty [illegible] incandescents are to be used.

The many friends of Miss [illegible] Torrens, daughter of Mrs Charlotte Torrens, of South Brewer, will be pained to hear of her death, which occurred Sunday night after an illness lasting some time. She was about [illegible] years of age. All will extend sympathy to her relatives.

People who patronize the ferry line are now having their semi-annual season of walking around the toll bridge. The ice in the river prevents the ferry boat from running, but as yet cannot be crossed, so the only alternative is to take the long walk and go by way of the bridge.

The frame of Capt. S. H. Barbour's new [illegible] is [illegible] in position at the yard, and the crew at work on the craft is making good progress. The boat is to be built on the same plan as [illegible] steamer Golden [illegible] but will be [illegible] than the latter craft. She [illegible] spring.

[illegible] of snow fell Sunday evening and added to what was before on the ground, made some fine sleighing. Dr. [illegible] and other people from the country came to the city in the morning, and the delivery teams about town were also continued, while many people got their sleighs out to enjoy a ride. Some teams were on wheels, but the [illegible] sleigh bells was heard all day.

Winn News.

Our correspondent writes: There died in Winn December 1st, Margaret Jane, widow of the late Angus McNeil, aged about [illegible] years. Her maiden name was Crabb, and her former residence was Richmond, Carleton County, New Brunswick. She leaves a son, John [illegible] Winn, [illegible] and a daughter [illegible], at Winn, and [illegible] Mattawamkeag, and many friends to mourn her loss. She had been sick for many years and was long suffering. Her relations and friends have the sympathy of all.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

BANGOR, ME.

New House, Furniture and Carpets, New Steam Heat, Electric Bells and Gas.

75 ROOMS.

ONE BLOCK FROM OPERA HOUSE AND P. O.

[illegible]

CHRIS. TOOLE, Prop.

[illegible]

THE "KOMBI" CAMERA

[illegible]

W. P. DICKEY & CO.

[illegible]

CONGRESS CONVENES.

[Continued from First Page.]

with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the post-office department, which was estimated in advance at about $8,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly 1½ million dollars.

The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 8 per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year. The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts.

Some Abuses of "Second Class" Rules.

The Postmaster General states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second class matter is one cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount.

In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department.

Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods complying with the law in form only and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only.

The result is a great loss of revenue to the government besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers.

Paper covered literature consisting mainly of trashy novels to the extent of many thousands of tons is sent through the mails at one cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the department of agriculture.

The postmaster general predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate those abuses not only will the postoffice department show no [illegible] but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject and fully endorse the views of the postmaster general.

Postal Service in Towns and Cities.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds.

The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,300,000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,579.49, an increase of $11,217,145.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to $12,649,094.55.

During the year 218 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,823, a decrease in number of 138,176, and their value was $16,792,[illegible], a decrease in amount of $2,549,[illegible]. The number of orders paid was 361,180, an increase over the previous year of 60,263, and their value was $5,[illegible],[illegible], an increase of $1,285,[illegible].

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $[illegible].

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,970. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to $[illegible]. The messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to $[illegible], leaving a balance in favor of the government of $[illegible].

The reports show most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, the reletting of mail transportation contracts and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to $16,[illegible].

This report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the universal postal union, an arrangement which amounts practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to this subject at this time in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897, and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for that event. The postmaster general renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur.

There are now connected with the postoffice establishment [illegible] employees who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

Navy Department.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of Congress and excepting the first class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and 10 or 12 torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first class battleships and but few torpedo boats.

If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

The manufacture of armor requires the expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are given out contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle.

Battleships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date after contract would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not more than [illegible] per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriation for the coming year. I recommend that provisions be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats.

The secretary recommends the manufacture of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the ships—Paris or New York—of the International Navigation Company's line or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington navy yard is proceeding satisfactorily, and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipments.

An important order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, ordinating the duties of the several bureaus concerned in the construction of ships. This order, it is believed, will secure to a greater extent than has heretofore been possible the harmonious action of these several bureaus and make the attainment of the best results more certain.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests. In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear-Admiral Benham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed conditions afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign ports. The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury recommend the transfer of the work of the coast survey proper to the Navy department.

I heartily concur in this recommendation excluding Alaska and a very small area besides. All the work of mapping and charting our coasts has been completed. The hydrographic work which must be done over and over again by reason of the shifting and varying depths of water, consequent upon the action of streams and tides, has heretofore been done under the direction of naval officers in subordination to the superintendent of the coast survey. There seems to be no good reason why the Navy should not have entire charge hereafter of such work, especially as the hydrographic officer of the Navy Department is now and has been for many years engaged in making efficient maps entirely similar to those prepared by the coast survey.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this, the vital branch of the service, is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle-aged officers should before the eve of retirement be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency. It is within the domain of civil service reform inasmuch as workmen are employed through a board of labor selected at each navy yard and are given work without reference to politics and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy yard experience.

Amendments suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work at our navy yards has been vastly improved in efficiency and the opportunity to work has been honestly and fairly awarded to willing and competent applicants. It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to there will soon be as a natural consequence such an equalization of party benefit as will remove all temptation to relax or abandon it.

Interior Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres including 28,876.0 acres of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts from the sale of lands amount to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 for Indian lands. Some 3,000 patents were issued for agricultural lands and 3,100 patents were issued to Indians on allotments of their holdings in severalty, the lands so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of 25 years after patent. They were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants during the year 865,[illegible] acres of land, and at the close of the year 29,000,000 acres were embraced in the lists of selections made by railroad and wagon companies and awaited settlement.

The selection of swamp land and that taken as indemnity there since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1849, amount to nearly or quite 80,000,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 have been patented to states. About 138,000 acres were patented during the last year. Nearly 820,000 acres of school and education grants were approved during the year, and at its close 1,250,363.81 acres remained unadjusted.

It appears that the appropriation for the current year on account of special service for the protection of the public lands and the timber thereon is much less than those for previous years and inadequate for an efficient performance of the work. A larger sum of money than has been appropriated during a number of years past on this account has been returned to the government as a result of the labors of those employed in the particular service mentioned, and I hope it will not be crippled by insufficient appropriation.

I fully endorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

The suggestion that a change be made in the manner of securing surveys of the public lands is especially worthy of consideration. I am satisfied that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent surveyors under the immediate control and direction of the commissioner of the general land office.

An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are determined. The entire testimony upon which these controversies depend in all their stages is taken before the local registers and receivers, and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enforce their attendance to testify.

These cases numbering 3,000 or 4,000 annually, are sent by the local officers to the commissioner of the general land office for his action. The exigencies of his other duties oblige him to act upon the decisions of the registers and receivers without an opportunity of thorough personal examination.

Nearly 2000 of these cases are appealed annually from the commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior. Burdened with other important administrative duties his determination of these appeals must be almost perfunctory and based upon the examination of others, though this determination of the secretary operates as a final adjudication upon rights of very great importance.

I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, that a non partisan court should be created to pass on such cases and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final.

The proposed court might be given authority to certify questions of law in matters of especial importance to the Supreme Court of the United States or the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia for decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases and insure decisions of a more satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes should be invested with authority to compel witnesses to attend and testify before them.

Condition of Indian.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes who as it appears by reports of their agent, have in many instances never been tenanted upon their allotments and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self supporting, and they live in camps and spend their time in idleness.

I have always believed that the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly, or at least slowly and with the utmost caution. In these days, when white agriculturists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them.

If the self supporting scheme by allotment fails the wretched pauperism of the allottees which results is worse than their original condition of regulated dependence. It is evident that the evil consequences of ill advised allotment are intensified in cases where the false step cannot be traced on account of the purchase by the government of reservation lands remaining after allotments are made and the disposition of such remaining lands to settlers or purchasers from the government.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead.

An unfit agent will make no effort to advance the Indians on his reservation toward civilization or preparation for allotment of lands in severalty and his opinion as to their condition in this and other regards is heedless and valueless.

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reservations. Whenever allotments are made and any Indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be allotted to him and this should be made plainly obligatory by statute.

In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its exigencies in the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain free at least as common land or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and that the proceeds less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

The intelligent work of the Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the years, and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed particularly applicable to Indian education.

Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools so that in a comparatively short time they may give way altogether to government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract schools.

The appropriation for the current year ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service amounts to $6,733,003.18, being less by $663,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses of the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,030 are surviving soldiers of the Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and the widows or relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of those 498,545 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1870, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.05. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the 30th after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculations, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution and 45 survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension and indicates willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

How the Census Work Progresses.

The completion of the 11th census is now in charge of the Commissioner of Labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At the present time there are about 400.

The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the 11th census, will be 25, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages. Assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year, the material still incomplete will be practically in hand and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that the revision and proof reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

The text of the census volumes has been limited, as far as possible, to the analysis of the statistics presented. This method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less friction, and in some instances individual disappointment, for when the Commissioner of Labor took charge of the work he found much matter on hand, which, according to this rule, he was compelled to discard.

The census is being prepared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the public, not to elaborate arguments or to present personal views.

Department of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000, which is conveyed back to the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent of the entire appropriation.

A special duty has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain.

That country received from the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, 30[illegible],910 live beef cattle valued at $26,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle valued at $16,641,000 during the same period for 1893.

During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took about 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States valued at nearly $10,000,000.

The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork and of apples 1,900,000 bushels valued at $2,500,000, and of horses 2,811 at an average value of $139 per head.

There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,363,038, being 72.28 per cent of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants with the purpose of instructing and familiarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production involving the analyses of samples of soils from all sections of the American Union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops.

Mechanical analysis of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in this new line of agricultural research, and the secretary therefore recommends that a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $[illegible]. Of that sum $[illegible] was expended and [illegible] is returned to the treasury. As illustrating the usefulness of this service it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of the [illegible] storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in detaining safely in port 2,305 vessels valued at $[illegible], laden with cargoes of probably still greater value.

What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal Industry was $850,000 and the expenditures for the year were only $495,429.21, thus leaving unexpended $354,570.79. The inspection of beef animals for export and interstate trade has been continued, and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1¾ cents per head against 4¼ cents for 1893.

The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,937 pounds against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from [illegible] cents per head in 1893 to 6½ cents in 1894.

The expense of inspecting the pork sold in 1894 to Germany and France by the United States was $88,922.10. The quantity inspected was greater by 15,000,000 pounds than during the preceding year, when the cost of such inspection was $172,367.08.

The Secretary of Agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopic inspection of export and interstate meats be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection and call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of the recommendation.

The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 353,535. This was an increase of 69,633 head over the previous year. The sanitary inspection of cattle shipped to Europe has cost an average of 10¾ cents for each animal and the cost of inspecting southern cattle and the disinfection of cars and stock yards averages 2.7 cents per animal.

The scientific inquiries of the Bureau of Animal Industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders.

Quite recently this department has published the results of its investigations of bovine tuberculosis and its researches will be vigorously continued. Certain herds in the District of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected and will probably supply adequate scope for the department to intelligently prosecute its scientific work and furnish sufficient material for purposes of illustration, description and definition.

The sterilization of milk suspected of containing the bacilli of tuberculosis has been during the year very thoroughly explained in a leaflet by Dr. D. E. Salmon, the chief of the bureau and given general circulation throughout the country.

What Experiment Stations are Doing.

The office of experiment stations which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and foreign countries.

The secretary in his report of 1893 called attention to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experiment stations throughout the union were the only moneys taken out of the national treasury by the act of congress by which no accounting to federal authorities was required.

Responding to this suggestion the 53rd congress, in making the appropriation for the department for the present fiscal year, provided that the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of annual financial statement required by Section 3 of said act of March 2, 1887, shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of said act and shall make report thereon to congress.

The best service of the statistician of the department of agriculture is the ascertainment by diligence and care of the actual and real conditions, favorable or unfavorable of the farmers and farms of the country, and to seek the causes which produce these conditions to the end that the facts ascertained may guide their intelligent treatment. In obedience to this law the Department of Agriculture immediately sent out blank forms of expense accounts to each station and proposes in addition to make through trusted experts systematic examination of the several stations during each year for the purpose of acquiring by personal investigation the detailed information necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make, as the statute provides, a satisfactory report to Congress.

The boards of management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cordiality, have approved the amendment to the law providing this supervision of their expenditures and anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations and protect their directors and managers from loose charges concerning their use of public funds, besides bringing the Department of Agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experimental stations, and through their joint service largely increasing their usefulness to the agriculture of the country.

Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1893, congress appropriated $10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome, and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use."

Under this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economies of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

The department expended in the fiscal year 1892, $2,354,809.56; and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.3 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of $1,948,988.38 the department applied 51.8 per cent of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is therefore plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

The recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary for 1894 that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions, and the officers and libraries of states and of the federal government but from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes.

Half a million of the copies of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture are printed for distribution at an annual cost of about $300,000. Large numbers of them are cumbering store rooms at the capital and the shelves of second hand book stores throughout the country. All this labor and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of the Secretary were adopted.

The Secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease and that no money be appropriated for that purpose except to experiment stations.

He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity and I fully concur in the conclusions which he had reached.

Proposed Agricultural Census.

A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division.

Its scope would be: (1) the area under each of the more important crops; (2) the aggregate products of each of such crops; (3) the quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvest and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters either at the same date or at some other date. The cost of the work is estimated at $500,000.

Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages.

A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards for partisan activity.

Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within civil service rules and regulations and some others will probably soon be included. The report of the commissioners will be submitted to the congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it contains.

National Health Officers.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease.

This would involve the establishment by such board or officer, of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject; prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health and health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers the immediate direction by the national board or officers of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagious diseases in international conference with a view of adopting means of mutual assistance. The creation of such a national health establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conferences and improve our opportunities to avail ourselves of their benefit.

I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a national board of health or similar national instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

The Chicago Strike.

By virtue of a statute passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan of the state of New York and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington of the state of Illinois to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employees which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and danger to life and property, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property.

The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to this congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done and their standing and ability give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The Tariff.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectually and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change the rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned I would be glad under existing aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. It with all the [illegible] now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still [illegible] to the extent of closing refineries and thousands of discharged workmen it would [illegible] present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative action.

Whatever else is done or omitted I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

Free Ships.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea.

A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans oceanic carriage.

Our new tariff policy built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported.

The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived and in the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

The Financial Question.

During the last month the gold reserve in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet as agreed its pecuniary obligations.

I would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period. But the congress having failed to confer such authority resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875 and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing 10 years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act.

I am glad to say, however that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than three per cent.

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small.

But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not cancelled but reissued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a final rest.

As if this was not bad enough we have, by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency claiming this peculiar fold redemption. The small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side.

The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

Will Issue Bonds Often as Necessary.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted what effort I could make to avert such a calamity.

As long therefore as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligations now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial obligations of our government.

New Banking Scheme.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features. [illegible] are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centres when it is most needed in other parts of the country. [illegible] of the government from [illegible] business of banking is [illegible] government to the [illegible] currency.

This condition cannot be immediately reached but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation the Secretary of the Treasury presents [illegible] which [illegible] my approval [illegible].

[illegible]

Statement of Its Details.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent of the total circulation outstanding.

When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented, any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the other banks.

A further security is also provided that the existing provision making the circulating notes of failed banks a first lien upon all the assets of banks, shareholders and directors shall be preserved in the law.

For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be imposed a tax of, say, one-half of one per cent per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation.

It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dollars; that each national bank except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be amended and improved in its details, but I am sure it furnishes a very good basis for a very good currency system.

In Conclusion.

In conclusion I commend to the congress the consideration of the people of the United States in asking the people of the United States to adopt the [illegible] of their [illegible] and well [illegible] progress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1894.

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There's hardly a housekeeper in the country but has heard of Cottolene the new vegetable shortening. It is a strictly natural product, composed only of clarified cotton seed oil, thickened for convenience in use, with refined beef suet—pure and sweet. So composed,

COTTOLENE

Was bound to win and to drive out lard from the kitchens of the world. When housekeepers wish to get rid of the unpleasant features and results of lard, they should get Cottolene, taking care that they are not given cheap counterfeits with imitative names, spuriously compounded to sell in the place of Cottolene.

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Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

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Hundreds of Children and adults have worms but are treated for other diseases. The symptoms are:—indigestion, with a variable appetite; foul tongue; offensive breath; hard and full belly, with occasional gripings and pains about the navel; heat and itching sensation in the rectum and about the anus; eyes heavy and dull; itching of the nose; short, dry cough; grinding of the teeth; starting during sleep; slow fever; and often in children, convulsions. The best worm remedy made is

TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

It has been in use 43 yrs., is purely vegetable, harmless and effectual. Where no worms are present it acts as a Tonic and corrects the condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. A positive cure for Constipation and Biliousness, and a valuable remedy in all the common complaints of children. Price 35c. at all Druggists.

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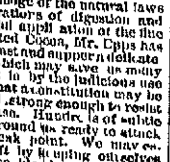
For Tape worms we have a special treatment. Write for Pamphlet.



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Maine Central Railroad.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

BETWEEN

BANGOR AND HOULTON

IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

Arrangement of Trains

In Effect Sept. 30, 1894

Until further notice trains will leave Bangor as follows

GOING EAST

6.00 A.M. [illegible]

6.40 A.M.—For Old Town and [illegible].

11.20 A.M. [illegible]

12.25 P.M.—Mixed for Old Town [illegible]

4.30 P.M. [illegible]

7.15 P.M. Night [illegible]

GOING WEST

7.15 A.M. [illegible]

1.30 P.M. [illegible]

1.40 P.M. [illegible]

4.40 P.M. [illegible]

8.00 P.M. [illegible]

BUCKSPORT BRANCH

[illegible]

MT. DESERT BRANCH

[illegible]

ARRIVALS

[illegible]

Bangor & Aroostook R. R.

Arrangement of Trains

[illegible]

Oct. 1

[illegible]

ARRIVALS

[illegible]

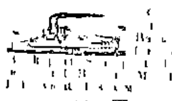
STEAMBOATS

BOSTON & BANGOR

Steamship Co.

CHANGE IN TIME

Three Trips a Week to Boston.



[illegible]

RETURNING,

[illegible]

HENRY T. SANBORN, Agent.

WILLIAM H. HILL, [illegible]

Bangor and Bar Harbor Steamboat Co.

Commencing November 1

STEAMER SEDGWICK

Will leave Bangor [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

Returning leave Bar Harbor [illegible] MONDAY and THURSDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

S. H. BARBOUR, Manager.

nov1

ROCKLAND and BANGOR.

Steamer Viking

[illegible]

oct30 H. E. LANES, Manager.

To Florida

$14.25, $21.00, $27.00 [illegible]

Location: Mgr. 3 Bowling Green, New York.

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